ON THE 1st OF JANUARY 1840,
WILL BE PUBLISHED
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,
THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK—with an INDIAN CALENDAR for 1840—The Army, Civil and Indian Navy Lists will be corrected up to the latest possible date,—and the List of H. H. the Nizam's Army to the 15th of December—It will contain a great variety of useful information, and the whole will be printed on English Paper—Price 6 Rupees.—Courier Office, 26th October 1839.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration of all and Singular, the Goods, Chattels, Rights, and Credits, of *Alexander Hand*, late of Bombay, a Captain in the Second or Grenadier Regiment of Native Infantry, in the Military Service, of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be committed to *Purshotum Runsord*, Alias Billy Banian of Bombay, Hindoo, Inhabitant, a creditor of the deceased; all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 24th day of October, 1839.

A. S. AYRTON.—*Proctor for Petitioner.*

LIFE OF FIELD MARSHALL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, *by Major Basil Jackson and Captain C. Rochfort Scott*, (late Royal Staff Corps) to be completed in 10 monthly parts, price 2*s.* 6*d.* each.
LONGMAN, ORME AND CO. LONDON.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

"We rejoice that a life of the greatest man of the age is now commenced at a price which will place it within the reach of a large body of readers. We have now before us the first part, and from it we augur, that the work will not only be well got up but that it will meet will ample success. It is written in a concise and comprehensive style, and the language is well chosen, dignified and worthy of the subject."—*Metropolitan Conservative Journal.*

"It is written with precision and clearness, and promises to be a perfect Soldier's Manual, and we feel assured that the high acquirements of the authors will render it every way worthy of the public favor and approbation."—*Age 28th April.*

"We are disposed to regard the life of the Duke by Major Jackson and Captain Scott as being on many accounts the best. It has a more decided tone of authenticity: it is written with care and a perfect knowledge of the subject: its interest is enhanced by excellent Maps, and it promises to embrace a complete and perspicuous account of the whole career of our great Captain."—*Atlas.*

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on Wednesday the 30th instant, a very elegant and extensive Dinner set, quite new, sent out to order, to a Gentleman since deceased, containing, 95 Table Plates, 48 Soup Plates, 60 Dessert Plates, 48 Hot Water Plates, 4 Curry Dishes, 2 Ditto without covers, 2 Beefsteak Dishes, 4 Hot Water Dishes, 23 Bottoms for Hot Water Dishes, 2 Soup Tureens with ladles, 6 Sauce Tureens, 30 Dishes of sizes, 2 Sallad Plates.

Also a very neat Breakfast set of Buff Blue, and Gold, containing 31 Tea Cups and Saucers, 11 Coffee Cups and Saucers, 12 Egg Cups with Stand, 4 Sugar Pots, 4 Sneakers, 3 Milk Jugs, 4 Bowls with Stands, 2 Butter Pots, 4 Water Plates. 30 Table plates, 2 Hot Water Dishes; together with a Dessert Set to Match, containing 30 Dessert Do. 4 Sauce boats, 4 Sauce Tureens, 2 Fruit Baskets, 18 Fruit Dishes of sizes. 2 Cake Baskets, and 5 Dishes.

On the same day they will sell a quantity of Silver and Plated Ware, a fine toned Piano by Butcher, Elegant Blackwood Furniture, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Music and other Stands, the property of *B. Hutt Esq.* proceeding to Sea. Glass and Queen's Ware, Gun Locks, Musical Boxes, a large invoice of undressed wax Dolls, from 2 Feet long to six inches.

FOR SALE.—A stylish Cab Buggy, English built, color dark blue, picked out light blue, together with a powerful Cape Horse and Harness.
Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH & Co.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Tuesday, the 29th Instant, *Blackwell, Cursetjee and Co*, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an extensive Invoice of Glass Ware, consisting of Globe Lamps, Wall Shades with plated Brackets, plated Pedestals with engraved, plain and Bronze Shades, Drops and Pans, Wine and Water Tumblers, Champagne, Claret and Wine Glasses, ;—Glasses, &c. &c. pieces of Jaconets, (slightly damaged), pieces of English Towelling, Reams of Colored and Blotting Paper, Brown Windsor Soap; a quantity of damaged bottled Fruits, &c. &c.

And at 4 P. M. in the South Western Ravelin opposite to the House of Messrs. *Forbes and Co.* a quantity of Shrubs, and Plants in Pots and Tubs, viz. different descriptions of Laurels, Rose Edwards, Oleanders, Acacias &c. &c.
Bombay, 26th Oct. 1839.

FOR SALE.—On Commission, a "*Troughton's*" Reflecting Circle. Price Rupees 100.
Apply to BLACKWELL CURSETJEE & Co.

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co. will sell by Public Auction, on Tuesday next, the 29th Instant, at noon:
5 double barrelled, and
2 single barrell Guns, by different makers, in cases complete.
Bombay, 26th Oct. 1839.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Sale of the late *Mr. Lingard's* property at Bussein, which was advertised in the Courier on the 21st day of September last by *Eduljee Cursetjee's Son's*, to take place on the 30th of the same Month, having been unavoidably postponed for want of Bidders—Notice is hereby given that the same will take place on the premises on Saturday the 16th November, next—dated this 22d October, 1839.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, 26 OCTOBER, 1839. No. 3285.

BYRAMJEE NESSERWANJEE DANTRA, begs to inform the Shareholders in the two Clubs on Tickets, in the First Class of the 65th Madras Government Lottery, that they will have to pay him the following sums for each share in the above Clubs, for the renewal of the undrawn Tickets into the Second Class of the said Lottery, as per memoranda hereinafter mentioned. B. N. D. requests that they will have the goodness to send their subscription immediately as stated for each share in the said Clubs, and which sum he will receive until the 22d November, and not after that date, when all applications for renewal of shares will be forfeited, and such shares will be resold to any other person or persons, whoever may apply for the same---the receipts they held of the First Class in the above respective Clubs to be returned, in order to renew them in the Second Class, according to the terms and conditions formerly advertised.

First Club of 25 Tickets.

Renewal of 22 undrawn tickets of the above Club at Rupees 73 each, is		Rs. 1606
Deduct for 3 tickets. Nos. 2441 3286 and 2667 drawn, prizes of...	Rs. 700	
Less 1 per cent. exchange, and 2 per cent. for the Manager is	21	679
For 75 Shares gives Rs. 12-1-44 to each share is		Rs. 927

Second Club of 21 Tickets.

Renewal of 19 undrawn tickets of the above Club at Rupees 73 each is		Rs. 1387
Deduct for 2 tickets, Nos. 2902 and 2378 drawn, prizes of Rupees 50 each is	Rs. 100	
Less 1 per cent. exchange and 2 per cent. for the Manager is	3	97
For 50 shares gives Rs. 25-3-20 to each share is		Rs. 1290

65TH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

BYRAMJEE NESSERWANJEE DANTRA requests the holders of undrawn Tickets in the First Class of the above Lottery, to forward them to him at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND Co., for renewal into the Second Class, with the following amounts without delay.

For renewing the Whole Ticket, Rupees			72
Ditto	Half	do.	36¼
Ditto	Quarter	do.	18¼
Ditto	1-Eighth	do.	9¼

If the Cash is not received with the Tickets in advance, the charges will be Rupees 73 per Whole Ticket.

Gentlemen at Out-stations are requested to include the amount of postages in their remittances.

Renewals will cease at Madras on the 27th November, and the drawing of the Second Class will commence on the 29th November. B. N. D. will therefore receive Tickets for renewal till the 17th November, and not after that date.

SECOND CLASS.

FOR SALE, Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery—apply to BYRAMJEE NESSERWANJEE DANTRA, at the office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND Co.:—

AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES, VIZ.

Whole	Ticket at Rupees	94
Half	do. do.	47
Quarter	do. do.	23½
One eighth	do. do.	12

TERMS, CASH.

The Drawing of the above Lottery will commence on the 29th November.

FIRST DANTRA LOTTERY.

BYRAMJEE NESSERWANJEE DANTRA.—begs to acquaint the holders of undrawn Tickets in the First Class of the above Lottery, that they should send them to him for renewal into the Second Class of the said Lottery, with the amount (24 Rupees for each Ticket) without delay.

B. N. D. will attend to their applications for the above purposes until the 14th of next month, after which date, their claims on such Tickets as are not renewed will be forfeited.

The drawing of the First Dantra Lottery in the Second Class will take place on the 19th Proximo---the particulars of which will be published hereafter.

TO be had at the Godowns of the undersigned, Superior Sherry in wood from the House of *Apalatagui and Co.* of Xeres.

In Butts at	Rs.	550
Hhds. at	,,	300
Quarter Casks	,,	150
In Quart Bottles per dozen.	,,	18
ALSO		
Genuine Port Wine in Quart Bottles per dozen	,,	18
per Pint	,,	10
AND		
Brown Sherry, in Quarts...	,,	12

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co.
Rampart Row Bombay, 26th, Oct. 1839.

FOR SALE.—An elegant Mahogany Patent Grand Piano Forte of 6¾ Octaves. Also a Mahogany Semi Grand Piano Forte 6 Octaves.

Makers, Collard and Collard, late Clementi.

Apply at Messrs. EDMOND, BIBBY & Co's. —Rampart Row, 26th Oct, 1839.

FOR Sale, at the Godowns of MESSRS. GREY AND Co.

Pale Sherry, from *John Cockburn and Co...*	at 21 Rs. per doz.
Port Wine, from *Ditto*.... ...	at 21 ,,
Brandy..	at 13 ,,
Hock, of approved quality ..	at 50 ,,
Cherry Brandy, of do. in pints .	at 20 ,,

Elliot and *Bass'* Beer in bottle.

Sherry at 250 Rs per Hhd, and Rs. 130 per Quarter Cask.

ALSO.

A few Pairs of silver mounted Pistols, with apparatus, at Rs. 120 per pair.
Rampart Row, 23d Oct. 1839.

FOR Sale A Large Collection of Shells in 4 Cases;—price Rupees 1,600—Apply to *Burjorjee Dossabhoy*, opposite to the General post Office, Bombay 25th October, 1839.

FOR SALE—No. XXXV, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, corrected up to the 1st August; Printed on Europe paper.—PRICE, RUPEES Three.—Courier Office, 26th October 1839.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Jejeebhoy Byramjee*, of Bombay Parsee, hath contracted to purchase from *Cursetjee Nasserwanjee* also of Bombay Parsee, Merchant (the Mortgagee in possession under a power of Sale from *Dewjee Veerchund,*) all that Messuage and Tenement or Dwelling House situate in Old Coombarwadda Street, opposite the Mosque of Jaikurria, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, and assessed under No. 20, in the books of the Collector, and also all that Messuage and Tenement or dwelling house in the same Street, and assessed under No. 27, in the books of the Collector. All persons having any claim or demand thereon by way of Inheritance, Mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to Messrs. PATCH and BAINBRIDGE Solicitors for the said purchaser, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 26th day of October, 1839.

ખબર•ફીઆંથી•આપીએયને—શ્રી•મુમબ ઈવાલો•પારશી•જીજીભાઇ•બેફરામજી•ધેરો બે•ખરશેદજી•નશરવાંનજી•છુમલા•શ્રી• મુમ બઇનો•પારશી•વેપારી•પાશેથી•ગીરવી•લેવા નુ•શાટુ•ઝીધુછે•એ•ધેરો•દેવજી•વીરચંદે•પો શેશંન•મારગેજ•આપેલાંછે•તયા•તે•શાઠે•એ ધેરો•વેચવા•વીશે•કિક•જુકુ•ખખત•કરી•આપે ધુછે•તેની•શતા•ફુપરથી•વેચેછ—તેમોનુ•ધેર.એ ક•બાહરકોટ•જુનાં•ફુમારવાડામો•જકરીઆ ની•મરજીદની•શામબેછે•તે•ફુપર•છાપાનો• આંક ૨૦ મોછે•તયા•બીજુ•ધેર•એજ•મોહો લામોછે•તે•ફુપર•છાપાનો•આંક ૨૭ મોછ— એ•ફુપર•ફરએક•લોક•અથવા•લોકોનો• વા રશો•અથગ•ગીરવી•તથા•બીજી•કાંઇ• રી તનો•દાવો•પોચતો•હોએતો•તેનાંઆને•આંણ ફરેચજે આજથી•દીન ૧૪ નીમુદતમો•મીશી અરશ•પાચ•તયા•બેનબરીજ•ખરીદદારનાં ધારાનાં•વકીલોને•જણેર•કરે—મુદતપછી•ફો ઇનો•દાવો•કબુલ•કરશે•નફી—તારીખ ૨૬ મી•અકટોબર ૧૮૩૯ ❀

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 16th October 1839.

No. 541 of 1839.—The following appointment is made:—

Lieutenant T. Jackson, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Aid-de-Camp to Major General Kinnersley, Commanding the Poona Division of the Army.—Date of appointment 5th October 1839.

No. 542 of 1839.—By a resolution passed in the Territorial Department, under this date, the following Officers have been appointed Assistants to the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey in the Deccan.

Brevet Captain S. Landon.. 16th Regiment Native Infantry.
Lieutenant W. C. Stather.. 1st Grenadier Regt. N. I.
Lieutenant H. Fenning,.... 2 st Regiment Native Infantry.
Ensign H. J. Pelly,..... 8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Bombay Castle, 17th October 1839.

No. 543 of 1839.—Assistant Surgeon Sproule having completed his period of servitude in the Indian Navy, is relieved from that branch of the service.

No. 544 of 1839.—Ensign T. G. Ricketts, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

No 545 of 1839. The following appointments are made:—

Ensign J. T. Barr, of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Adjutant to the Guzerat Provincial Battalion.

Brevet Captain J. A. Eckford, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter to the Marine Battalion, until the return of his Regiment from Cabool, or until further orders.

No. 546 of 1839.—Surgeon Young, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, is for the future, to bear the name of Archibald Young Howison.

Bombay Castle, 19th October 1839.

No. 547 of 1839.—The following appointments are made:—

Ordnance Department.

Acting Conductors Michael Leavy and James Davis, to be conductors, to complete the Establishment. 12th June 1839.

No. 548 of 1839.—The following appointment is made:—

Captain E. M. Earle, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Staff Officer at Kharg, vice Captain Liddell, of the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, ordered to join his Regiment.

No. 549 of 1839.—Gunner William White, of the 2nd Battalion of Artillery, is allowed to purchase his discharge from the Service, agreeably to the G. G. O. of the 7th January 1837.

No. 550 of 1839.—The transfer of Gunner Joseph Benson, from the Bombay Artillery to the Bengal European Regiment, is sanctioned.

No. 551 of 1839.—The following Native promotions are made:

2d Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemedar Oomrao Sing to be Subedar, and Color Havildar Soochit Sing to be Jemedar, on the augmentation. Date of Rank, 29th August 1839.

Color Havildar Ram Sing to be Jemadar, vice Oamrao Sing promoted. Do. do. do.

Bombay Castle, 22nd October 1839.

No. 552. It appearing that some misapprehension exists as to the application of the Government General Order of the 9th July last, No. 375 of 1839, to the different Paymasters, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the provisions of that order applicable to the Treasure Chests under their control as to those at subordinate stations.

No. 553 of 1839.—A General Order by the Commander in Chief of the Army of the Indus, under date the 11th ultimo, Appointing 1st Grade Apprentice Thomas Saint, of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, to act as an Hospital Assistant, and placing him at the disposal of the Envoy and Minister at the Court of Shah Shoojah Ool-Moolk, is confirmed.

No. 554. The following promotions are made:

25th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) J. Jackson to be Captain, and Ensign A. Hall to be Lieutenant, in succession to Stephenson deceased, Date of Rank. 15th Oct 1839.

No. 555. The following promotions are made:

23rd Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemadar Jeet Sing to be Subadar, and Color Havildar Lall Num Patuck to be Jemedar, on the augmentation. Date of Rank. 29th August 1839.

Color Havildar Sewhire Tewarey to be Jemedar, vice Jeet Sing promoted do. do.

No. 556. The undermentioned Officers, Cadets of the season 1823, are promoted to the Brevet Rank of Captain from the dates specified opposite their names.

Lieutenant F. Farrant of the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry. 15th August 1839.

Lieutenant G. O. Reeves of the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry. 5th Sept. 1839.

No. 558. The following appointments are made:—

25th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant J. R. F. Willoughby, to be adjutant, vice Woodburn promoted.

Lieutenant C. Lodge, who is at present 2nd or Maharatta Interpreter, to be Quarter Master and Interpreter in Hindoostanee and Maharatta, vice Willoughby appointed Adjutant.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor In Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th October 1839.

No. 119. Assistant Surgeon Sproule having completed his period of servitude in the Indian Navy, is relieved from that branch of the service.

Bombay Castle, 17th October 1839.

No. 120. Lieutenant Wood, of the Indian Navy, is permitted to proceed to the Mahableshwur Hills, with leave of absence until the 30th proximo, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 22nd October 1839.

No. 121 1839.—The following temporary appointments and arrangements are confirmed.

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

Mr. Sutherland, Clerk in charge of the Berenice, to be Acting Purser of the Hastings from the 4th September last.

Mr. Tanner, of the Hugh Lindsay, to be Clerk in charge of the Berenice from the 4th September last.

Mr. Garrett, Midshipman of the Berenice, to be Clerk in charge of the Hugh Lindsay from the 4th September last.

Lieutenant Gordon, to the Command of the Hon'ble Company's Brig Taptee from the 20th September last.

Mr. Austin Montriou, to be Acting Clerk in charge of the Hon'ble Company's Brig Taptee from the 23rd September last.

Commander Nott, to assume the Command of the Hon'ble Company's Sloop of War Coote agreeably to the General Order dated the 1st July from the 25th September last.

Lieutenant Frushard, from sick quarters to the Command of the Hon'ble Company's Steam Vessel Hugh Lindsay from the date of his Command of that Vessel.

Mr. Midshipman Roberts, to the Temporary charge of the Hugh Lindsay from the 6th September last, the date of Lieutenant Campbell's appointment as Assistant to the Superintendent of Machinery to the 30th idem.

Mr. Darke, to be Acting Purser of the Honorable Company's Sloop of War Coote from the 29th September last, the date of his taking charge of that vessel.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 16th October, 1839.

Mr. P. M. Dalzell, uncovenanted assistant to the collector of customs, is allowed leave of absence from the 18th instant to the 10th proximo, to proceed to the Mahableshwur Hills, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 18th October 1839.

Mr. J. S. Law, first assistant to the collector of Sholapoor, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 25th instant, under section XIV. of the Absentee Regulation, to proceed to the presidency, on private affairs.

Mr. S. Babington, acting third assistant to the collector of Belgaum, is allowed an extension, for one week, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 31st July last.

Bombay Castle, 23rd October 1839.

Mr. J. W. Hadow, acting third assistant to the collector of Ruttnageeree, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from 1st proximo, under section XIV. of the Absentee Regulation, to proceed to the presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Mr. J. M Davies,, acting first assistant to the collector of Tanna, is allowed leave of absence, for one week, (and not for one month, as sanctioned on the 9th instant,) to proceed to the presidency, for the benefit of his health.

Mr. G. Coles, acting sub collector of Broach, is allowed to proceed into the districts on deputation.

Mr. R. G. Chambers, acting sub collector of Nassick, is allowed to proceed into the districts on deputation.

Mr. A. S. J. Richardson, assistant to the principal collector of Surat, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 16th instant, to proceed to the presidency, for the benefit of his health.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 18th October 1839.

Surgeon M. T. Kays, assay master, received charge of the assay department on the 12th instant.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th October 1839.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant one of the furlough allowances of £ (500) five hundred to each of the undermentioned gentlemen of the civil service for a period of three years, to commence from the dates specified opposite each name.

Mr. J. Warden.—To commence from the 1st March next, or before.

Mr. J Erskine.—Ditto from the 5th instant.

Mr. H. Liddell.—Ditto from the date of the departure of the January Steamer.

Mr. J. S. Law.—Ditto from the date of the departure of the Steamer in November or December next.

Bombay Castle, 16th October 1839.

Lieutenant Colonel E. M. Wood, having this day returned to the presidency, will immediately resume charge of the military and marine departments of the secretariate.

Bombay Castle, 18th October 1839.

W. S. Boyd Esquire, acting secretary to the Government in the general department, is to conduct the duties of the judicial department, during Mr. Secretary Willoughby's absence with the Hon'ble the Governor, in the Deccan.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th October 1839.

Mr. E. H. Briggs, 2nd assistant to the political commissioner for Guzerat and resident at Baroda, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope on sick certificate, and to be absent from his duty for the period of two years from the sailing of the "Severn."

Bombay Castle, 23rd October 1839.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. D. A. Blane, collector in Candeish, to be political agent at Rajcote.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
W. S. BOYD, *Actg. Secy. Govt.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th October 1839.

Mr. E. C. Morgan, Hon'ble Company's Solicitor, is allowed leave of absence for a period of one month to proceed to the Mahableshwar Hills, for the benefit of his health; and Mr. A. S. Ayrton is appointed to act for that gentleman during his absence.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID.—*Actg. Chief Secy to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 17th October 1839.

Mr. B. Hutt, judge and session judge of Ahmedabad, is allowed leave of absence for a period of two years, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health

Bombay Castle, 19th October 1839.

Mr. D. Greenhill, puisne judge of the sudder dewance and sudder foujdaree adawlut, is allowed leave of absence for a period of one month, under section XIV. of the Absentee Regulation, to proceed to the Mahableshwur Hills.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. S. BOYD, *Act. Secy. to Govt.*

NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Government having appointed a Committee, of which the Honorable Sir J. W. Awdry, Kt. is President, for the purpose of drawing up a Scheme for the establishment of a Medical College and Hospital, and vested it with authority to correspond direct, with any authority from whom they may require information, the Honorable the Governor in Council directs, that all public officers will promptly attend to any communication they may receive from that Committee, and furnish whatever information may to required of them, on subjects connected with the proposed Institution.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. S. BOYD,—*Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay, Castle, 21st October 1839.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given for general information, that the Overland Mails to be conveyed to Suez by the Hugh Lindsay Steamer, on Monday the 28th instant, will be closed at this Office at 12 o'clock precisely on that day.

An after Packet will however be kept open till 2 o'clock P. M. on the terms already published in the Government Gazette of the 5th ultimo.

E. E ELLIOT.—*Post Master Genl.*
Bombay, Genl Post Office, 23rd October 1839.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given for general information, that the Overland Mails, conveyed by the Zenobia Steamer to the Persian Gulf, which left this on the 1st August last, arrived safe at Bagdad on the 21st of that month, and was despatched the day following for Damascus.—All the previous Mails had reached the Steamer at Beyroot safe, and in good time.

E. E. ELLIOT.—*Post Master General.*
Bombay General Post Office, 23rd October 1839.

NOTIFICATION.

No 1065 of 1839.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE.

Notice is hereby given, that the following sets of Bills of Exchange, drawn by the Government of Bombay, on the Supreme Government in Calcutta, at thirty days sight, will be disposed of on Thursday the 31st instant, by Public Sale, at the General Treasury, at one o'clock P. M. viz.

25	sets of Bills of Co's. Rs.	1,000	each Co's Rs.	25,000
10	.. do	,, ...	2,000 each ,, ...	20,000
10	.. do	,, ...	3,000 each ,, ...	30,000
20	.. do	,, ...	5,000 each ,, ...	1,00,000
10	.. do	,, ...	10,000 each ,, ...	1,00,000
5	.. do	,, ...	20,000 each ,, ...	1,00,000
5	.. do	,, ...	25,000 each ,, ...	1,25,000
85 sets.				Co's. Rs. 5,00,000

The Bills are to be paid for on or before Monday the 4th of November, and such as may remain unappropriated in consequence of non-payment of the purchase money on the closing of the Treasury on that day, will be resold on Saturday the 9th November at the risk of the first purchaser, who will forfeit any advantages that may result from such resale, and be required to make good to Government any loss sustained thereby.

J. H. CRAWFORD,—*Accountant General.*
Bombay Castle, 23rd October 1839.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 16th instant..... ....Chests 1,463

INDORE.

Passes granted up to the 30th April last..... .....Chests 18,599

IMPORTED.

From the 16th October 1838 to the 15th instant..... ....Chests 20,406

EXPORTED.

From the 8th November 1838, to the 15th instant.....Chests 10,766
Ditto from the 16th to the 22nd instant..... .....Chests 75

Total 10,841

W. C. BRUCE
Officiating *Opium Agent.*
Bombay, 23rd October 1839.

DURPUN.—OCTOBER 25.

We have seen letters from Cabul dated as late as the 25th September. Dost Mahomed is stated to be at Khooloom, inciting the subjects of Moorad Beg, who has repeatedly asked for British assistance. The Bombay troops who left Cabul on the 16th will have to perform on their way, a service of some importance, as the Khan of Kelat is to be deprived of Shawl, Mustoong, Kelat, Dadur, Bhag, Gundawa &c. as a punishment for his not paying homage to Shah Soojah, as he was advised to do.

A Native Correspondent represents the dangerous state of that part of the road leading from Bombay to Tanah, which lies on the other side of Vyar, or as Lord Clere was pleased to call it after his own name, Clarabad. He says the descent near the site of the 19th miles stone is dangerous to passengers and vehicles, particularly in the monsoon. We hope the evil complained of will attract the notice of those who have the power of remedying it.

Our correspondent also proposes that as the abovementioned portion of the roads is situated in an uninhabited Jungle, and as a traveller is robbed there now and then, the present line of road should be changed and a new one constructed through Gatkopur, Hurialee and other villages. But we think the government has at present too many important works of greater utility in view to turn its attention towards this suggestion.

We observe that the Nabob of Carnatic gave an entertainment consisting of Dinner, Nautches, exhibition of Fireworks &c, to the European community of Madras on the 10th of this month, in honour of the capture of Ghizni and Cabul. We wonder that none of our opulent denizens, who have got some spare wealth to spend in this way, expressed his rejoicing at the late triumph in Afghanistan in a similar manner. They certainly are not less delighted at the event than their brethern at the sister Presidency.

SIR CHARLES FORBES BART.

London,

DEAR AND RESPECTED SIR,

We have long cherished the desire of publicly recording the sentiments of respect and esteem universally entertained towards you by the Native community of India, and of evincing the admiration and deep gratitude, with which we have beheld your unceasing efforts to promote the interest of this Country and the moral and political improvement of its people.

Twenty seven years have now elapsed since you parted from us, but so vivid are all your [illegible] so great is the interest you take in [illegible] India, and the welfare and happine[illegible] that it would seem almost as if you [illegible] amongst us, directly participating [illegible] in all our anxious cares for the ad[illegible] dition and the extension of our s[illegible]

This feature of your Character [illegible] rable to you, as it is a rare and remar[illegible] experience has fully shown us, that but [illegible] ever estimable retain a recollection of their Eastern friends, when they have returned to their native Country;—new connections, new friends and new ties, break the links of their regard, and if they do not forget us they cease to take that warm interest in our affairs which we had hoped for and anticipated.—To this common failing of humanity your conduct has ever formed a distinguished exception; time and absence, instead of lessening your regard for the natives of India, appear only to have the effect of increasing it.—

To your steady and uncompromising advocacy of our cause, we feel that we in a great measure owe the important civil rights of sitting as Jurymen and acting as Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.—It is felt and acknowledged by all that unless you had stood forward as you did, many years would have elapsed before these important concessions would have been yielded to us—our individual characters and capability for appreciating such high distinctions of social life, if not altogether disbelieved, was at least reluctantly acknowledged, by those authorities who have the control of our destinies in England, and the prejudices existing on the subject, could only be overcome by such exertions, as your zealous interest in our cause, your personal knowledge of us, and we may add your particularly prominent position, as an aknowledged and unvarying friend of India, enabled you to afford.

Reverting to the earliest period of our connexion with you, we are proud to acknowledge its beneficial influence on all that relates to our worldy prosperity and the prosperity of this Island.—Your penetration, intelligence, and enterprize as a Merchant, afforded a stimulating example to commercial undertakings, which were previously unknown in Bombay, and which being followed by others have been productive of the best effects in developing the capabilities and resources of the country.

At a period when Natives were held less entitled, than they now are, to the courtesies of European Society—your condescending kindness and friendly treatment on all occasions of personal intercourse effected much in your person to attach them to European character and customs, and paved the way for many social advantages which they now enjoy, and for which we and our posterity must ever feel grateful.

To the existing generation *your* virtues and *their* obligations are well known.—The old are acquainted with them from experience, and the young have learned them from grateful report.—This however is not sufficient, and we would be wanting in duty to ourselves did we not take steps to perpetuate in the most lasting manner the sentiments entertained by us—With these feelings it is solicited by us that you will afford to Sir Francis Chantrey or any other eminent Artist whom you may appoint, such sittings as may enable him to execute a Statue, which it is our wish to have erected in some conspicuous place in Bombay, so that our children and our children's children may have before them the Image of him, who was the friend of their Fathers, and the unwearied advocate of all that tended to benefit India and the people of her soil.—

With every sentiment of respect, we beg to subscribe ourselves.

Dear and respected Sir,
Your most obliged and
grateful Servants.

Bombay 1st June, 1839.

Goverdhun Nathjee Mahraz,	Munmohundass Davidass,
Moolnajee Mahomed Budroodeen Salamonjee Cawzee of Bombay,	Javerchund Atmaram,
Rajah Shree Vajasungjee,	Viccajee Merjee,
Ardaseer Dhunjee shaw, Bahadoor of Surat.	Kustomjee Kuttonjee,
Moolna Mahomed Budroodeen Salamanjee,	Pestonjee Cursetjee Mody,
Cursetjee Ardaseer,	Ardaseer Ruttonjee,
Jagonnatijee Sunkersett,	Muncherjee Pestonjee,
Madowdass Runchordass,	Furdoonjee Limjee,
Jumsetjee Jeejeebhoy,	Manockjee Limjee,
	Framjee Pestonjee,
	Hormarjee Dorabjee,
	Dorabjee Hormarjee,
	Cowasjee Manickjee,
	Furdoonjee Dorabjee,

Framjee Cowasjee,
Nowrojee Jamsetjee,
Cursetjee Rustomjee,
Dhackjee Dadajee,
Dadabhoy Pestonjee,
Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee,
Bomanjee Hormarjee,
Mahomed Ally Rogay,
Cursetjee Cowasjee,
Jahangeerjee Nesserwanjee,
Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy,
Mahomed Ebraim Mockba,
Rustomjee Hormarjee,
Cursetjee Jamsetjee,
Ardaseer Hormarjee,
Hormarjee Bomanjee sett,
Sorabjee Sapoorjee sett,
Hormarjee Bhicajee,
Dhinshaw Eduljee,
Jewandass Hurjeewandass,
Khimchund Wottichund,
Ameerchund Khimchund,
Munchershaw Eduljee,
Jewraz Calloo,
Cawzee Mahomed Yoosoof Monsey,
Sahoodeen Guttay,
Vacuttchund Koosalchund,
Trebhoowandass Luckmedass,
Dadoomeyah Guttay,
Sayed Abbasallay,
Munchachund Jaysing,
Curamchund Premchund,
Nanjee Sescorn,
Jahangeer Hirjee, and 1000, signatures more.

List of Subscriptions for the erection of a statue in Bombay of Sir Charles Forbes, Baronet.

	Rs		Rs
Jugonath Sunkersett	1,000	Venaik Gungather Shastree	250
Framjee Cawasjee	1,000	Framjee Pestonjee Patuk	1,000
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy	5,000	Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Nesserwanjee	300
Cursetjee Ardaseer	1,000	Cursetjee Furdoonjee	150
Nowrojee Jamsetjee	1,000	Jamsetjee Furdoonjee	100
Cursetjee Cowasjee	1,000	Byramjee Framjee	125
Jehangeer Nasserwanjee	3,000	Ardaseer Ruttonjee	100
Dadabhoy Pestonjee	2,000	Dossabhoy Cursetjee	100
Bomanjee Hormarjee	2,000	Ardaseer Cursetjee	70
Cursetjee Rustomjee	1,000	Nanabhoy Nowrojee	50
Khimchund Motichund	1,500	Jehangeer Nowrojee	30
Mahomed Ally Rogay	1,000	Nanjeebhoy Merwanjee	30
Rajahshree Vajasungjee	500	Crustnath Narronjee	250
Cursetjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy	1,000	Purrichund Narronjee	25
Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy	500	Vacutchund Koosalchund	51
Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy	500	Ramdass Herachund	25
Muncherjee Pestonjee	2,000	Kesrysing Koosalchund	31
Ardaseer Hormarjee	1,000	Curamchund Premchund	25
Dossabhoy Jamsetjee	550	Purmanund Muncherjee	11
Mahomed Ally Rogay	500	Hemuttram Mayauram	15
Mahomed Fukroodeen bin Mahomed Ally Rogay	500	Sorabjee Sapoorjee Sett, Navy Dubash	11
Dhackjee Merjee	500	Dinshaw Sorabjee	5
Vickajee Merjee	500	Gopaljee Khimjee	5
Rustomjee Hormarjee	1,000	Demanath Curnedan	25
Pestonjee Cursetjee Mody	1,000	Kajarymull Nursingdass	25
Hormusjee Bhicajee	1,500	Motty Rugunth	25
Amgerchund Khimchund and Co	500	Javerchund Atmaram	21
Nanjee Jaicoran	200	Mummohundass Davidass	100
Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy	200	Manockjee Limjee Banajee	101
Furdoonjee Limjee	300	Runmull Lucka	25
Manockjee Jamsetjee Moolna	200	Dhunroopmull Joovarmull	25
Jehangeer Cursetjee	150	Cawasjee Manockjee	150
Pestonjee Framjee Cawasjee	200	Tulsidas Vathooradass	7
Nanabhoy Framjee Cawasjee	200	Lalla Bhanjee	5
Framjee Ruttonjee	200	Jewraz Balloo	10
Jehangeer Framjee Cawasjee	100	Ruttonjee Sapoorjee	10
Ardaseer Dhunjeeshah, of Surat	200	Dinshaw Eduljee	20
Balerishna Gungather Shastree	250	Munchershaw Eduljee	15
		Dinshaw Sapoorjee	5
		Rustomjee Ruttonjee	25
		Jehangeer Hirjee	51
		Hirjee Jehangeer	51
		Cowasjee Jehangeer	51
		Sorabjee Framjee	10
		Eduljee Framjee	10
		Bazanjee Framjee	10
		Cowasjee Bazonjee	5

CORRESPONDENCE.

SIR JOHN KEANE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—The Bengal Journals have, for some time past, been filled with a succession of articles, reflecting in the most unmeasured terms of abuse on the conduct of Sir John Keane during the late Campaign; and as these statements are generally unfounded, and display the most extreme ignorance of the subjects discussed, I beg you will favour me with space in your paper for the following remarks.

Sir John Keane is accused of neglecting his own Commissariat and thus "throwing the burthen of supplying the Bombay Troops on the Bengal Division." This accusation is utterly unfounded. His Lordship, the Governor General of India, sent forward certain Officers, in whom he placed much confidence, to collect Supplies at various places north of the Bolan pass, and hence Sir John Keane was led to conclude he would there find abundance of provisions. The arrangements intended by the Governor General failed, however, most signally, partly owing to the hostility and gross treachery of the Kelat Chief, and partly through the neglect and incompetence of the Officers employed. If however there are any persons so profoundly ignorant of military affairs, as to imagine, that a march of such immense length, and operations of such an extended nature in Countries like those traversed by our Army, could be undertaken without the most severe privations and hardships, it would be waste of time to attempt to enlighten them.

The next charge is that of taking forward the Bombay Troops. In this step Sir John showed *his* sagacity and prudence in an eminent degree; for it is now well known that without that part of the force, the termination of the Campaign would in all probability have been as disastrous as it has been glorious.

With respect to the charge of employing Europeans only in the Storm of Ghuznee, Sir John Keane had a perfect right to use the means, he deemed the best suited to his purpose, on that and every other occasion. Many a good and gallant Corps pined in Fortress and quarters in Spain during the War in that Country, because the Duke of Wellington considered that others he took into the field were more equal to the contest he had in hand. Besides have these Writers who assail Sir John Keane for this arrangement seriously reflected upon, and, what is of more consequence, fully understood, the awfully responsible Situation in which His Excellency was placed on the evening of the 22nd July? With a very strong Fortress, before him, the existence of which he may be said only to have discovered, and without the possibility of breaching it, a very scanty supply of provisions, and the enemies, by whom his Camp was surrounded hourly increasing, and lastly the Army of Dost Mahomed within a few marches of him. Was this a time to stand on the wretched formality of what portion of his force he should employ in the desperate assault about to be ordered? Certainly not! Sir John Keane employed those Troops on which he, and every man of common sense, could place the greatest reliance, and the decision, energy, and caution displayed on that memorable occasion mark the great Commander, whatever may be the opinions of the writers in question.

As to the Plunderers put to death by order of the King, Sir John Keane could not possibly have interfered in the matter, and besides humanity and justice loudly called for an example to be made of these miscreants who had committed the most diabolical atrocities on the unoffending and helpless Camp followers. The execution of the individual if such did take place who continued to resist in Ghuznee after that place had fallen is fully justified by the custom of War in Europe, and of which fifty examples could be quoted. The plan adopted for blowing in the Gate at Ghuznee was invented by Colonel Pasley, Royal Engineers, and therefore the merit neither belongs to Sir John or his Chief Engineer. The dispatch announcing the Capture of Ghuznee was certainly a very sorry production.

I see nothing worthy of further remark in the scurrilous statements I have now commented upon. They are clearly the productions of those persons who foretold every species of disaster and disgrace to our Army when the Campaign commenced, and who finding these predictions completely falsified by the brilliant conclusion of the Enterprize, have taken this mode of venting their base malevolence and envy.

AN OFFICER.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 23rd. Assist. Surgeon R. Cullum, from Rajcote.
Ditto. Captain Delliuste, Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl. put back from Sea.
Ditto. Lieut. and Adjt. H. Lavie, 13th Regt. N. I. from Poonah.
Ditto. 25. Lieut. Skinner, 5th Regt. N. I. from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 21st. Col. F. Farquharson, Comg. S. R. F. to Karrachee.
Ditto. Ensign C. R. Herres, 2d Regt. E. I. to Mhabeshwar.
Ditto. 23rd. Ensign W. W. Leckie, 13th Rt. N. I. to Surat.
Ditto. Capt. McDowell, Nizams Army to Sea.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Ahmedabad on the morning of the 15th instant the Lady of Captain J. D. Hallett. of a Son.
On the 20th October at Malligaum the Lady of Archd. Graham Esq. Surgeon 15th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—None.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 23rd. The East India Company's Pathimar Bhima Mossa, Peerbhoy, Native Comd. to Surat.
" 21th. Brig Rampurtap, Seedy Belul, Nacquedah, to Mocha.
" Do. Ship Grenada, J. McMein, Master to Liverpool Passenger.—Mr. Asquesth.
Do. Ship Niagara, W. A. Champion, Master to Liverpool.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer	Superintendent I. N.	Suez	28th Oct.
Ditto	Ditto		29th Nov.
Shanker	Grey & Co.	Liverpool	
Mary Gordon	Furdoonjee Limjee	China	
Bombay	Dirom Carter & Co.	London	1st Nov.
Buteshire	Skinner & Co.	Calcutta	
Herefordshire	D. & M. Pestonjee	London	in Dec.
Ann	Forbes & Co.	London	
Heywood	McVicar Burn & Co.		
Childe Harold	Foster & Co.	London	In Oct.
Issabella	Dirom Carter & Co.	London	in Nov.
Hero	W. Nicol & Co.	Liverpool	
Euphrasia	Jehangeer N. & Co.	Mauritius	
Regular	Jamsetjee & Co		

H. C. Sloop of War Elphinstone.
" " " Coote.
" " Steamers. Hugh Lindsay. Innes. Semiramis. Atalanta.
" " Brig Captive.
" " Schooner Shannon.
" " Cutter Nermoida.
" " " Margaret.
" " R. " Hastings.
Thetis Light Vessel at the Rock Station.

Country Vessels.—Benares, Patamber, Savoy, Jane, Fureedsaey, Ardaseer, Soobrow, Sandacy, Fanny, Ruby, Futtay Karim, Hirgoss Fazul Rohiman and Sultana.
FRENCH Barque Cecelia.
AMERICAN Barque Cavalier.

EXPECTED.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	TO SAIL.
H. Compy. Steamer	Supt. Indian Navy	London	
Cleopatra			
Paquet d'Havana		Bordeaux	
Emilia	Thos Jeffries & Co.	Bordeaux	
* Lady Feversham	Dirom C. & Co	London	2d August.
* George Canning	Foster & Co	do.	30th June.
* Hopkinson	Edmund Bibby & Co.	do.	11th July.
Herald	Ritchie S. & Co.	do.	30th June.
* Strabane	W. Nicol & Co.	do.	25th July.
Berkshire	Remington & Co.	do.	In all Augst.
* Princess Charlotte	Drom C. & Co.	Liverpool	30th June.
Sir Collin Campbell	Gibb Miller & Co.	do.	20th ditto
* Malabar	Skinner & Co.	London	14th July.
Progress	Do. Do.	Bordeaux	4th June.
* Sir Edward Paget	Do. Do.	London	5th August.
* General Palmer	Gisborne Menzies & Co.	do.	10th July.
City of Poonah	Polexfen Milne & Co.	Liverpool	Middle Aug.
Julius Caesar		do.	
Rothschild	W. Nicol & Co.	do.	
Fatima	Do Do.	do.	15th August.
Balfour	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	25th August.
* Cornubia	Gibb Miller & Co.	do.	20 August.
Sesostris		London	
La Belle Alliance		do.	
Mount S. Elphinstone	W. Nicol & Co.		
Elbora	Skinner & Co.	Clyde	5th August.
Kingston	W. Nicol & Co.	Muscat	

From Singapore—Asia Felix.
" *Colombo.*—Jeane Antoinette.
" *Calcutta.*—Cavendish Bentinck, Betsey, Drougan, Lowjee Family, Lord Castlereich Sullimany, Stuart, Fine, Karrim, Futtay Rahimoo, and Helen.
* *Have Sailed. According to the latest account.*

HIGH WATER TABLE 26TH OCTOBER, 1839.

	Morn.	Even.
Saturday	1 12	1 33
Sunday	1 58	2 22
Monday	2 48	3 14

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE

AGRA UKHBAR.—October 12.

The following few items from a letter dated 16th September, are the sum of our late intelligence from Cabool, and we observe our Delhee cotemporary is destitute of news.

"The Bombay Army marched to-day, in progress to Kelat. Colonel Wade's force of irregulars were to precede the march of the returning Bengal troops, the former to move on the 25th September, the latter on the 5th, or 6th October. Snow had fallen on the neighbouring hills, and the weather was quite cold. Every one sick of the people and the country.

AGRA.—Mr. Bracken has declined the office of Secretartacy to the Agra Bank, solely on account of the precarious state of Mrs. Bracken's health.

The 33rd Regiment Native Infantry will leave Jhansi for Agra about the end of this month, as the Julaon Battalion will march from Calpee on the 15th instant, to relieve it.

STORM OF GHUZNEE.

To the Editor of the Agra Ukhbar.

SIR,—When an individual undertakes to convey intelligence to the community, it behoves him to correctly ascertain the facts he publishes, and that he neither deceives himself nor the community. A series of letters have from time to time appeared in your paper, under the signature of "There it is you see" purporting to be an account of the proceedings of the Army of the Indus. With the complexion given to affairs by your Correspondent, I have no concern—the numerous predictions of starvation, disorganization, disaster, &c. &c. have all been falsified by the glorious triumph of our arms at Ghuznee, and the great lesson which has been taught the Affghan nation. The "unmilitary positions" of our Chief have led his Army to honor and distinction, and your Correspondent to bewail the signal failure of his prophecies.

But Sir, there is a disposition exhibited in the letter published by your paper of the 29th of August, to rouse the feelings of his readers at the savage cruelties of both the military and political authorities, whose "deeds of blood" he hopes may reach the ears of Lord Brougham.

It is stated that orders were given to put all to death in Ghuznee—an indignant denial to an assertion so foul and so gross need not be given, the result contradicts it—prisoners numbering close upon 1,800 were captured, and after but a short detention dismissed uninjured by the advice of the very man who is stated to have ordered them to be put to death, and with an effect too highly favorable to the clemency of the British name. Yes, Mr. Editor, they were set loose in time even to join the standard of Dost Mahomed Khan had they wished it, and some are now actually with that Chief in Toorkistan.

The man named "Wooley Mahomet," the so called "standard bearer and half brother" of Dost Mahomed was a Ghiljee Jemadar, who could not boast of any such honor as a connexion so near with the Ruler of Cabul. His crime was briefly this—Ghuznee had been captured—the Jemadar occupied a house for some hours subsequent and seeing his case hopeless, called out for quarter (aman) which was given to him. The party he called to, approached him and six out of the number were killed or wounded by his orders, in approaching to receive his submission!! It is yet to be ascertained that the execution of such a man be not strictly in accordance with all the rules of war—in my humble judgment it is only wonderful that the officers had the forbearance even to take him alive, and that it became necessary to execute one whose life was so justly forfeited.

Again, the execution of some of the enemy who were made prisoners on the day previous to the storm of Ghuzni calls forth your Correspondent's high indignation; he tells the public that 'there were 500 infantry and a few horse "seen on the hills to the rear, some "of whom were killed, and about 25 taken prisoners." Of what description of men think you Mr. Editor was this party composed? "Ghuzzees" or cla[illegible]me for the Mahomedan religion, whose number instead of 500, exceeded 3,000 and whose avowed object was to put to death every soul connected with the Shah and the British Government:—they had the will but not the power, poor inoffensive grass-cutters and camel keepers fell under the knives of these fanatics, but Shah Shooja's own troops gallantly repulsed them, and but for the approaching storm of Ghuznee which was to take place next morning, few would have been permitted to escape. But the animus of these so called champions has to be told—brought in the presence of Shah Shooja they called him a "Kaffir" or infidel, an Affghaun Mahomedan of their own blood! and one of them had the audacity, in presence of the Shah, to draw forth a knife which he had concealed and plunge it into the abdomen of one of His Majesty's servants. Shah Shooja acted towards such men according to the laws of his country, he sent from among the prisoners, messengers to warn their misguided associates and by break of day the valorous heroes of Islam had fled. This simple version of an affair known to all will shew how little "Sir John Keane and Mr. Macnaghten will "have to answer to their country and their God." The Nazir too, "who was made over to Shah Shooja "and ordered to be shot" still lives and with his master, young Hyder Khan is, I believe, about to depart for India.

It has been frequently suggested that the correspondence of your contributor, "There it is you see" should be criticised, but as was generally observed of it, the writer appeared to write under some personal offence and his arrow was harmless. I neither know the truth of the surmise nor the author, but being cognizant of the facts preceding, I thought it my duty to record them, and you may perhaps deem them worthy of a place in your widely circulated journal.

Yours obediently,
VINDEX.

Cabool, Sept. 1839.

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.—Oct. 10.

We are free to confess, that with reference to our correspondent, a Subscriber to the comprehensive scheme's letter, on S.'s views of Mr. Turton's of building a Great Eastern at once, there is a good deal to be said on both sides; but it would be premature to agitate the question, until we really do see what the present or next Overland Mail brings us. If the Court of Directors possess sufficient influence to throw Mr. Curtis and his Scheme overboard, further delays or renewed applications will be useless, and we must rely on our own efforts, supported by Madras and Ceylon, to start the "*Comprehensive*," in full force between Suez and Calcutta.

There will be no want of efficient steamers at *Alexandria*. Only let it be known in England, that on this side we are all ready, and *fac-similes* of the *British Queen* will be smoking away for Egypt in double quick.

"Let no man say he is at the worst," at least if he has connexion in any shape with aught that depends upon the Bombay dâk. At this present writing, that is to say at 11 of the clock P. M. of this the 5th day of the Bombay dâk due, we are still kept on the tenter-hooks of expectation, and yet it comes not. No matter what the cause, the evil exists, and its constant recurrence upon the occasion of the arrival of an overland despatch, clearly evinces, that there is something, somewhere, radically bad, so much so, as to render Steam Communication between Calcutta and England as it now exists, a mischief rather than a benefit. We may write under feelings of irritation,—nay we distinctly avow that we do write under feelings of great irritation,—and we hope, sincerely hope, that we shall be *read* with similar feelings, and that every one of our readers will participate in the indignation and disgust, which we experience at this reiteration of disappointment. We do not care to ask who is to blame, or where the fault lies, enough that it exists, and that we feel its consequences. The fault is shifted from one quarter to another—it is made to flit, like Bancho's Ghost. "Tis here—no 'tis there," would we could "strike it with our partizan." Let us however try if out of this nettle "delay" we cannot pluck the flower "celerity." Surely no one even at Bombay will have the bare-faced assurance,—impudence rather is the word,—to maintain that anything but the Comprehensive Scheme, can prove other than a mockery to every port in India, except the one selected for the sole destination of British Steam Communication. We think that *we* have a special right to complain. No one can call our complaints captious or capricious. We did not fall hastily and at once into an advocacy of the Comprehensive Scheme. We heard, and weighed, and considered, all that could be urged in favor of the Bombay exclusive plan, and we waited for some experience of its working, before we entered, heart and hand, into the Comprehensive Scheme. We have now had far *too much experience* of the Bombay Steamers, the Bombay dâk, the Bombay Post Office. The very name of Bombay, as connected with Steam Communication, between this country and England, is become nauseous and repulsive. It is synonymous with delay, disappointment, embarrassed correspondence, confusion of dates, and thwarted commissions. To address a letter "Calcutta *via* Bombay, is to consign it, not to the chance, but the certainty, of retardation of one kind or another. If a main shaft does not break, why the vessel must put back for want of water; if a steamer does sail, she sails without the bags of the last safe-day; and if we do at last, after 17 or 18 days, get our letters and packets, they come in so confused and "first last" a manner, that half our despatches are rendered useless. It will be said, as we remarked above, that we write in a moment of irritation. We do not write in a *moment* of irritation—would we did! We write after days and nights of anxious disappointment, and corresponding irritation. If it be said that we speak earnestly of these grievances, it is easily accounted for. We speak feelingly. "They best can pai..t them who *must* feel them most."

The *Ariel* reached Suez on the 1st of September, after a beating passage from Aden of 25 days. The North West gales were so strong in the Sea of Suez, that the vessel had to anchor for 3 days till the weather moderated. Considering all things, the voyage may be said to be very creditable to the gallant little clipper and her excellent Captain WARDEN.—*Oct* 11.

A Deputation consisting of General Raper, Colonels Macleod and Fiddes—Mr. Secretary Halliday, Messrs Pattle and C. H. Smith of the Sudder Board of Revenue, Messrs. H. M. Parker and J. Trotter of the Salt Board, Messrs Braddon, C. Tucker and J. F. M Reid of the Sudder Adawlut—Messrs. W. Patrick, W. F. Forgusson, J. Allan, T. J. Taylor, C. Lyall,—Messrs. Turton, H. Holroyd, J. Hume, of the Bar, Major Forbes, Mr D, Elliot of the Law Commission; Mr. Bird, Mr. Baillie, Mr. J. S. Stopford, Capt. Harrington, Mr. C. E. Greenlaw, Mr. Larpent and Baboos Dwarkanauth Tagore, Prosono Comar Tagore and Rustomjee Cowasjee, accompanied by the Sheriff, Colonel Young, in deputation this morning to present the petition on Steam affairs to the Hon'ble the President in Council

Mr. Robertson received the deputation very graciously, and promised that the objects of the petition should experience his warmest support, and he doubted not that of his colleagues with whose sentiments generally on Steam matters he was well acquainted, although in respect to this particular petition, he had of course not yet enjoyed an opportunity of collecting their sentiments. But he had no doubt of their entire support. The application of an effectual remedy of the evil complained of, must however be sought from the Home Authorities. It could not be effected by the authorities here, who could only recommend the improvement required. The Government here had had its full measure of disappointment, and suffering with the community. The interests of the Government and the public were therefore on this subject the same.

Some conversation then followed, in which the Sheriff and Mr. Turton took part—respecting the extent of support that a private Company would expect from Government, which ended satisfactorily, and the deputation then retired---well satisfied with the reception that had been accorded them.—*Ibid.*

TORTURE.—A most shocking case of torture is now under investigation by the Magistrate. The poor sufferer, a young female, has had her right hand almost burnt to a cinder. An opulent zemindar, whoze ryot she unfortunately happens to be, is said to have directed the cruel and barbarous punishment to be inflicted. The case will be finally decided in three or four days, when the particulars will be furnished.—*Ibid.*

The Semaphore of this-morning announced the arrival of the *Princess Victoria*, Blackmore, from London 9th March and the Mauritius 11th Sept., and the *Mid Lothian*, Morison, from Sydney 8th August.—*Oct.* 12.

We are sorry to say that we can give our correspondent TU DOCES no manner of information on the subject concerning which he makes enquiry. Opium scrip, appears to have vanished somewhat unaccountably from this quarter of the world, but whether it has or will find refuge in "the Ally" or no, we cannot say. The value of that security will of course depend upon the probability or otherwise, of the claim to compensation for Governor Lin's confiscations being recognized.

We do not find that the Opium question, in any shape had been taken into any serious consideration at home, or that the question of compensation had been as yet discussed. Ministers appear to have known nothing *officially* about the stoppage of the China trade, the proceedings of Governor Lin, the confiscation of the Opium, or the conduct of Captain Elliot, when the subject was adverted to in Parliament. Lord Ellenborough is reported on the 2d of August to have put some questions to Lord Melborne upon these subjects, and to have asserted that whatever were done or thought upon the question of compensation, the Opium trade was practically at an end. We fear that he too, knows as little about the practically as Lord Melbourne officially. We doubt much whether the trade ever will be put an end to "practically." However, respecting the question of compensation, and the treatment which Opium scrip may expect at the hands of the House of Commons, we apprehend that the holders of that novel article in the money market, must put on the armour of patience. The compensation-question is one involving many nice points, much may be said on both sides, and even should the question be decided in favor of compensation in the abstract, another will instantly be started, and that a very material one---namely, out of what funds compensation is to come. We doubt not that the British Government would not object that the sufferers by Governor Lin's confiscations, should be indemnified by the India Company, nor do we doubt that the India Company would for the nonce forgive the immorality of the traffic in Opium, and heartily consent that Lin's victims should be indemnified out of the breeches-pocket of John Bull. But whether between these two stools, or chairs rather, the holders of scrip will, as it is vulgarly termed, be floored or no, Time, the great unraveller, alone can determine. At any rate nothing will have been done during the late session. With respect to the question of retribution, retaliation, marque and reprisal, and all that sort of thing, not a notion of the kind appears to have been dreamed of.

We insert elsewhere the only mention of the subject we have met with in Parliament, which occurred on the 2d of August, though we learn from other channels, that the ministry became *officially* acquanted with the subject on the 8th of that month.---*Ibid.*

CALCUTTA COURIER.—Oct. 12.

We shall be very glad to find that the announcement of Sir Jasper Nicholls' appointment as Commander in Chief of the Indian Army, shall be confirmed. Sir Jasper is well known in the Bengal Presidency, where he served for many years—as Quarter Master General of the Royal Forces and on the Staff, and won golden opinions of all classes of men. We think we have every reason to congratulate our Military friends on his appointment. We should have been happy, could we have announced to the Hon'ble Company's Officers that one of their own body was likely to be selected, but since that is not the case, we do not know an Officer in Her Majesty's Army more likely to give general satisfaction. We can only express our hope that the gallant Army of the Hon'ble Company will not *for ever* be denied participation in a distinction for which they are equally well fitted, and to which their past history proves them to be equally entitled with their more fortunate brethren of the Royal Army.

CALCUTTA CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

THE JEWS.—The conversion of the Jews has always been a subject of deep interest to the Church of Christ; the wandering & outcast condition calls up the noblest feelings in the Christian's heart, and touches its tenderest sympathies. The aid of prayer or pecuniary means has never yet been solicited in vain, nor will it be so, we trust, on the present occasion. The number of Jews now residing in Calcutta is very great, and the facilities for communicating to them the news of salvation, such as ought not to be lost sight of by the Church. We understand that an association has been formed in Calcutta for the purpose of attempting unostentatiously to spread the knowledge of Christ amongst this interesting people; and that it will in a silent but we trust, effectual manner at once commence its labour of love and work of faith. May it do so in the spirit of our blessed Lord who came first to seek and save the lost sheep of the house of Israel. Should the efforts of this association be crowned with success the influence may, by God's blessing, be felt in every part of the east, for we have Jews from every quarter of the orient world sojourning in our city, who in their wanderings may be the means of conveying the glad tidings of salvation to their brethren in every land, from China to Araby. We shall be happy to convey any aid which the Christian public may be disposed to afford the new association in their interesting labours.

ENGLISHMAN.—Oct. 11.

The confidence with which an Agra contemporary always puts forth his rumours as facts on undoubted authority (in nine cases out of ten his reports turn out to be unfounded) has long since taught us to *doubt* them; and on this prudent application of the Eldonrule, we would not have our readers place any great reliance on his *certain* intelligence of the Hon'ble Mr. Robertson's going to Agra as Lieutenant Governor!

When the community of Calcutta assembled on Saturday last to protest against the treatment they had experienced at the hands of the authorities at Bombay, they flattered themselves that they had drained the cup of vexation to the very dregs. Things were said to be at their worst, and *therefore* in a high way of amendment. The event which threw the whole town into consternation yesterday, however, must have painfully convinced them, that there was still a 'lower deep,'—and that like the judge in the old anecdote who sentenced the man to be flogged from one end of the town to the other, the Government had still a means of vexation in store;—it could flog them' bock agen.'

About mid-day, just as all the world were getting possession of their letters by the *Atalanta*, which had been eighteen days (!) on the road from Bombay, it was announced by the Secretary to Government in a circular, that the Bombay authorities had an intention of sending a steamer to the Red Sea on the 28th instant, and that consequently *yesterday* would be the latest safe day for the dispatch of letters! Thus in six hours, or less, all persons in Calcutta having communications to make to their friends, were obliged to prepare them within that brief period, or resign their chance for another month. It is true that Mr. Secretary Prinsep, at the instance of the Chamber of Commerce, wrote to the Bombay Government yesterday, requesting that the Steamer might be delayed until the Calcutta Dawk of the 12th instant (to-morrow's,) should arrive at Bombay, but we suspect that few persons were aware of this circumstance, and of those who *were* acquainted with the fact scarcely one would stake his hope of the dispatch of his letters upon the accommodating spirit of the people on the other side of India. Thus, another opportunity of writing overland may be considered as nearly lost to the inhabitants of Calcutta, and *entirely* lost to persons in the Lower Provinces—and all this is owing to the continuance of a detestable system of Steam Communication between England and India, and from which there will, we fear, be no relief till Calcutta become the port of departure for this part of India at least.

We hear that Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co. yesterday sold the new teak ship *Paragon*, 371 tons, to Captain David Ogilvy, late of the *Mobile*, for Co.'s Rupees sixty thousand. This vessel (the *Paragon*) is said to be a very fine specimen of the builder's craft, reflecting great credit upon the superintendance of Mr. Sime.

We are indebted to commercial friends for the subjoined extracts from London letters, on subjects of considerable interest to our community. We have no space to-day for comments:—

(*Extract from a Letter.*)—*Steam.*—The East India Company will not delegate their part of the Steam business to any private Company:—they receive £50,000 a year from Government, and will, for various reasons, some political, keep the mail conveyance on their own hands. They will perfect the route to Bombay and not otherwise. It was pointed out that the determination was extremely prejudicial to Calcutta—and it was admitted that the hardships as regarded passengers was great; but it was contended that the Dawk route across would be the more expeditious for Mails—A Company to be formed at Calcutta and Madras, undertaking to run to Aden was suggested, and it was thought that some pecuniary support would be granted, by the Court of Directors to such an undertaking as a convenience to Calcutta and Madras: the E I. Company have already incurred enormous expenses as will appear by the Parliamentary returns

Opium.—Upon the receipt of the Opium petition from Bombay, and Captain Elliott's first notice under which the Opium was surrendered, a deputation, consisting of W. Crawford, M. P.; J. Abel Smith, M. P.; G. G. de H. Larpent, H. Dent; Wm. Macvicar, of Manchester, and Captain Grant, waited upon Lord Palmerston. He received us well, but was naturally very cautious, and the result was that we were exhorted to write to our friends at Canton, to say that Government was alive to their situation—but it was a question how to act *best*, and involving therefore most serious considerations, the Indian and Home revenue; the supply of Tea and a large trade being at stake.

As it might be necessary to vindicate the dignity of the crown, so violated in the person of Capt. Ell ott, and use coercive measures for the protection of trade, *present and future*, Government might be required to act hostilely, and therefore it behoved every person in Canton to take care of person and property, &c. The further interest excited is intense Tea has advanced 4d. and 6d. per pounds, but confined to low qualities.'

(*Extract from another letter, dated London 12th August*, 1839. 'the intelligence of the proceedings in China occupy the thoughts of all interested in the Eastern trade here. Elliot's despatches unfortunately have not reached London, and it is feared will not make their appearance now before Parliment rises (10 days hence.) It is generally thought that our Government will not sanction the Superintendent's guarantee, but for the honor of the nation, as well as for the protection of our interests in that quarter for the future, it is hoped, they will not let such a favorable opportunity pass, as the restraint on a crown servant affords, to insist on our traffic, these being based for the future on something like a treaty. A deputation waited on Lord Palmerston last week, but in the absence of official despatches, could get nothing more than bows.—An important notice appears to-day from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, intimating his intention of connecting 4 millions of Exchequer Bills into consols, which will press still harder on the money market by diminishing the circulation. Indian interest (of money) is now prevalent in London, and 6 to 7 per cent is commonly paid for money for commercial purposes.'

Amongst the movements of gentlemen in the Civil Service, we may mention that Mr. W. Blunt was to leave England in September. Mr. Bushby starts in October (this month,) with the view of obtaining the reversion of the office now held by Mr. H. T. Prinsep, who, it is understood, returns to England in March, notwithstanding his recent provisional elevation. Mr. F. Macnaghten and Mr. Wilkinson are candidates for the opium agency of the Patna Division, which Mr. Trotter, as we formerly stated, will vacate.

The 'latest safe day' has become such a standing jest that we almost fear to disturb the gravity of our town readers by telling them that *this* is a safe day for home correspondence. But so it is declared to be by the authorities—who depend upon the timely arrival at Bombay of Mr. Prinsep's last despatch—and *therefore* there cannot be much harm in *our* iterating the agreeable fact. It is true the Bombay mail of the 25th ultimo only reached Calcutta yesterday, though it was a very light affair, but then the mail of the 28th *ultimo*, by a happy derangement of the most exquisite of systems came in the *day before*, so there is ground for hope that those who write home to-day will stand a better chance than those who wrote *yesterday* and *Thursday!*

Taking it for granted, that a few copies of the *Englishman*, will reach England as surely as letters, we avail ourselves of the faith of this day's safety' to repair an omission of which we have been guilty in common with all our countrymen, who lately met at the Town Hall. We have noticed the oversight in regard to the British Indian Association---but we have not noticed that through an accountable obliviousness the meeting omitted to acknowledge in fitting form the fresh obligations we are all under to Captain Barber for the zeal and patience and fortitude with which, in common with Mr Curtis, he has continued to bear up against the *vis inertiæ*---or the prejudices---of the 'authorities' whose co-operation we are seeking. It is no easy matter to obtain the ears of great men in England;—it is a difficult matter to make them understand you perfectly, when they *have* condescended to listen;—it is a task of the greatest magnitude to get them to move, when you have brought them to hear and to comprehend. Captain Barber has got through the two first stages—and is therefore entitled to the warmest thanks of his numerous constituents. If he can accomplish the last, no prize that we can offer him will be beyond his meed

We speak the sense of hundreds of the Bengal community.---*Oct.* 21.

Exchange.—The Sellers of Bills with collateral Security have in some measure given in and a few Lacs of Rupees have been disposed of at 2s. 2d. per Rupee—there are however more buyers than sellers at this rate.

In Public Bills we have little or no alteration to notice.

The quotations of the day are as follows—viz.

Agency Bills, with documents, 10 month's date	2s. 1¾d.
Ditto, without, in small sums	[to 2s. 2d.
Baring's Credits, 10 months' date	2s. 2d.
Treasury and Bank Post Bills	2s. 0¾d.
Scotch Bank Bills	2s. 0¾d.
Bills on France, at 6 months sight	Francs 2 76 per Rupee.

The amount advanced at the Company's Export Warehouse stands thus viz.

	Co's Rs		
Amount advanced up to the 19th Sept.. From 19th Sept. to 19th October, 1839 viz	75,18,809	10	5
Raw Silk,.....Co's Rs 1,88,899			
Silk Piece Goods	94,80		
Sugar	56,279		
	3,39,558	0	0
Total Co's Rs	78,58,367	10	5

Freights.—In consequence of the near approach of the Doorgah Poonjah Holidays, rates for Dead Weight may be considered as merely nominal—Light Freight add Measurement Goods have been very scarce, and such rough Goods as have been in the market during the last 10 or 12 days, have been for the most part offered to and taken on London Ships at about £3-10 per Ton of 50 cubic feet. For Liverpool, little or no Light Freight has been offered and Vessels loading for that Port have been obliged to submit to rates fully 10s. lower than those current for London---the following are the quotations—viz

Saltpetre and Sugar	nominal per ton of 20 cwt.
Rice and Linseed	£4 to £4-4
Shell Lac and Lac Dye	£3 to £3-15 pr ton of 50 feet
Silk Piece Goods	£5-5 to £5-10 pr ton of 10 cwt
Raw Silk	£5-5 to £5-10 pr ton of 10 cwt.

The Following Report of the Present rates of Indian Stock Bank Shares and other Associations.

Is offered for the information of parties at home desirous of learning the different modes of investing Money in India.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | To Sell Sa. Rs | To Buy Sa Rs |

BANK OF BENGAL.
Capital Stock, 95,56,000 Rs *in Shares of* 4,000 Rs 2,000 *and* 1,000 *each*.
Bank of Bengal Shares continue at Prem.

UNION BANK
Capital Stock 10,000,000 Rs *in Shares of* 1,000 Rs *each*.
Old Shares 385 to 393 – New Shares 305 to 315.

AGRA BANK.
Capital Stock 2,000,000 *in Shares of* 500 Rs *each*.
Shares continue at a Premium of 25 to 30 per Cent. and few offering for Sale.

BONDED WAREHOUSE ASSOCIATION.
Capital Stock 1,000,000 Rs *in Shares of* 500 Rs *each*.
No enquiry for this Stock at present.

STEAM TUG ASSOCIATION.
Capital Stock 4,00,000 *in Shares of* 1,000 Rs *each*.
Old Shares continue at a Premium of 250 Rs and new Shares at a Premium of 100 Rs. The Seventh Half-yearly Meeting of the Members, was held at the Office of the Secretaries Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co. on the 8th Inst, when a dividend of 100 Rs equivalent to 20 per cent. per annum on each original Share, and of 22½ Rs equal to 9½ per Cent. per annum on each of the new Shares, was declared.

CALCUTTA DOCKING COMPANY.
Capital Stock 8,00,000 *in Shares of* 1,000 Rs *each*.
Shares are about par.

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—Oct. 15.

Occupation of Kurnool.—Intelligence reached us on Sunday evening, that the Nawab of Kurnool had consented to the terms proposed, and yielded possession of that place on the evening of the 6th Instant, when Colonel James marched in and occupied the Fort with two Companies of H. M. 39 h Foot, and the 51st Regiment Native Infantry. The Head Quarters and bulk of the Field Force were still at Coodmore on the 8th October, but the Artillery and Park in a separate Camp near the village on the other side the River. The Authorities are much blamed for allowing the Troops to continue so long encamped in a spot which has been marked by sickness by several days past. The Cholera which at first only evinced its presence occasionally, has latterly raged with virulence and increased numbers were daily carried off by it, amongst whom we regret to notice the death of Lieutenant Phillips, of H. M. 39th Foot, after an attack of a very few hours. This officer is said to be much regretted, having been greatly beloved in his regiment.

Since writing the above we have received news from Kurnool and from General Wilson's camp to the 9th instant. Our Troops, two Companies of H. M. 39th Foot and the 51st Native Infantry, conducted by the Dewan in person marched into the Fort of Kurnool without opposition at half past 5 P. M. on the 6th instant, and lay all night on the ramparts. The Nawab and his people to the number of about 500, quitted the fort by the *water gate*, as the British Troops entered at the one on the opposite side, carrying off four Brass guns with them. The Grenadiers of the 39th surprised their rear and took one of the guns, and in the course of the following day they agreed to give up the other three, through the Dewan's negociations. The Arabs however refused to part with the Nawab, unless he paid up their arrears, so they marched off with him, and our troops were not in a state to pursue. The Commissioners are blamed in Camp for not having had more of the Force up, especially the Cavalry. A Committee had been appointed to examine the contents of the Fort, in which many State Prisoners were confined, and had therein found a large supply of Stores, Magazines, Brass Guns and Mortars of very large size, built into the walls and within the Palace and Zenana, besides Founderies and boring Lathes, and it is supposed that in another year, the Nawab, who has evidently been brewing mischief, might have had the Fort very strong indeed.

General Wilson's Camp still continued near Codmore and was suffering much from Cholera. H. M. 39th Regiment besides an officer, as above stated, had lost several men and many followers by the disease, the spread of which was attributed in a great degree to the General having refused to accede to the judicious representations of the zealous medical officer in charge of the regiment, who had strongly urged the necessity of changing the camp ground; but we can hardly blame General Wilson, as the Superintending Surgeon on *reference, wrote officially* that he saw no necessity for it; although the ground in rear of the 39th camp had become so filthy as to be quite pestiferous. Upon such momentous points the opinion of a Committee should be invariably called for, as an individual may be affected with prejudice, or a mean spirit of professional jealousy, and contradiction, or both which alike unfit him to be an impartial umpire. The 39th Regiment have strong hopes of soon moving to Kamptee, and we wonder not at the delight they express thereat, and the echo of such expression from the lines of the 13th Dragoons, at the idea of quitting a Division where they have experienced so much mortality and annoyance.

Latest News from Kurnool, 10th October.

"The discoveries of the Committee go on. In addition to the founderies, 30,000lbs. of Gunpowder were found in Store rooms cunningly built up with Masonry, and from the nature of the whole supplies and preparations it is evident there has been a deep and extensive secret plot of making this place the General Depôt for a large Army. The expense must have been far beyond what the whole of the Revenues of Kurnool could have afforded. An extensive deposit of fire Arms, tumbrels, shells, shot, grenades, &c. has just been discovered, built up in the long wall of the Zenana Garden."

The Vellore Moulavee.—We subjoin an extract from a letter containing the following additional particulars of the Vellore Moulavee's endeavour to stir up the Mahomedan population of that place to rebellion against the British, whom by the by, he in his book describes, as "*Men with the faces of Women*," very complimentary to us indeed!

"A little more sleep a little more slumber."

"'So drawls out the benighted whilst dreaming of purity and comfort, on barrels of Gunpowder."

"Where ignorance is bliss, it is folly to be wise,'—but not long will their slumber continue if some energetic hand does not seize the helm and rouse them to their danger for the *under current*, runs strong and deep.

Be it known unto you now that the late Havildar Syed Nutter of the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry, who was shot near Arcot for mutiny some five years since, has been deified or saintified and his Tomb made Sacred—after this will Government still believe the Mahomedans love them—evidence has been given before the Commission at Chittoor that the Moolavee under trial did three days after the above event stigmatize his countrymen as cowards for allowing one of the faithful to be thus slain without resistance, like a sheep by a Butcher whilst the flock looked on, with other mutinous expressions, of which more hereafter."

The Late Captain Chinnery.—Captain Chinnery of the 4th Native Infantry died at Cannanore on the 3d Instant, his last moments embittered by the greatest anxiety, since the verdict of the Court Martial, fully and most honorably acquitting him of all every part of the infamously calumnious charges had been brought against him could not by that have reached Cannanore. Sad, sad, has been the of this unfortunate gentleman—four times in fourmonths has Captain Chinnery been arraigned, ee out of the four too on the foulest charges that one can bring against another, and four times as the ords of the trials show, did he pass such fearful orunscathed in honor, tho' grief stricken to the th. We envy not the feelings of those whose manations have brought this Officer to an early grave, abstain from further comment, since the order is by that noble old Soldier Sir Jasper Nicolls is ly expressive of his opinion regarding the party feels, agitation and spirit of discord that have lately urbed the 4th Regiment, in spite of the vigilance he distinguished Officer at its head, and more espeso as it records the fully established innocence of the late unfortunate Captain Chinnery, to whose relations and friends the General Order will in itself afford the most powerful and most satisfactory commentary.

MADRAS HERALD.—Oct. 16.

Since the receipt of the above intelligence, alarming accounts have come to hand from the camp near Kurnool. The cholera is making frightful ravages in it. On the 9th Instant, Captain W. G. T. Lewis of the 46th Regt. N. I. and Deputy Assistant Adjutant General Ceded Districts, died of this disease; Dr. Davis of H. M. 39th Regt fell a victim to it on the 10th Instant, and Brigadier John Bell, Commanding the 1st Infantry Brigade on the 11th.

MADRAS COURIER. October 14,

Our Calcutta contemporaries are reviving the question of an increase to our Native Army. The *Hurkaru* states that 12 Regiments are to be raised *immediately*; *six* being reserved (as the Lion's share) for Bengal; *four* (we know not why) for Bombay, and two (for which we Shall be thankful) for Madras.

We have, however, already been led astray on this point by our Bengal friends; and we accordingly must be permitted to entertain a doubt upon the subject, pending greater authenticity than *even* the great Journals afford. That such an increase is not only necessary, but desirable, our experience leads us not to gainsay; and our wish is that the same may be carried into effect. The sooner the better, we should say; for clouds are gathering, and the *political* horizon is yet *far* from clear. As respects the distinction to which the distribution would have effect (our own Presidency) we are not disposed to cavil with the point just now. Motives which we have not power of referring might have superinduced the arrangement; but we think we can, nevertheless, congratulate our Military friends upon a *chance*,—barring the issue to them—of promotion.

That the *esprit de corps* is possessed by our Indian Army, it needs not our pen to chronicle. The bright days and glorious achievements of *Clive, Hastings, Wellesley*, and others, incontestibly point to the fact. In later days we have many a page to add to our Military history; which though (perhaps) not emblazoned by the emblems of extraordinary success, carries with it, nevertheless, the never-failing record of valour and discipline. Were we *solely* chroniclers of British valour in the East, our eulogia, upon all occasions, should extend themselves *ad libitum*; but failing that, we are limited to the somewhat brief expression of our sentiments.

Au resume.—We have again to congratulate our military friends on the Kurnool affair; not, however to the extent we could have desired; seeing that little, beyond thanks, is likely to reward their faithfulness, courage and fatigue. Such is the fate of war.—We hope on a next employment of their services something better will result.—Oct. 17.

Mr. Waghorns friends will be pleased to remember that the Mail Bags for the Packet of the 28th close at 12 o'clock on Monday.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 26th OCTOBER, 1839.

No Arrivals.

We understand that the Governor intends to leave Mahbuleshwar about the 1st., on his return to Bombay, but that Lady Carnac and the Family will prolong their stay, for some time, on the Hills, where the climate is said to be delightfully cool.

The non arrival of the Packet up to this hour (10 o'clock) is certainly very provoking, to say the least of it, considering the short time now remaining before the other sails, and were we of the same irritable temperament of our friends at Calcutta, it might well warrant some outbreak of the character of which we have seen so much of late in that quarter

In another part of our paper will be found an address to Sir Charles Forbes from a large and most respectable body of the native Merchants of this place, expressive of their sense of the many obligations they owe to him, of the affectionate regard they entertain for him, of the deep conviction in their minds that he has ever been, and still continues, their best, truest, and most untiring friend, and soliciting him to allow them the opportunity of perpetuating this expression of their sentiments, by a statue in marble of his person, to be executed by Sir Francis Chantrey, the best Sculptor of the day, and afterwards erected in this place. It gives us much pleasure to make public a document of this sort, breathing throughout so fine a spirit, honorable alike to the parties and to Sir Charles. We understand that the measure is in a state of forwardness, and that Sir Francis Chantrey's undertaking is, to execute a full length figure, of the heroic size, for the sum of £3,000. It may be confidently anticipated that the work will redound to the fame of the artist, as well as prove a worthy addition to the specimens we already possess.

At the time that the calumny first appeared, charging Sir John Keane and Mr. Macnaghten with being accessary to certain alleged atrocities committed by Shah Soojah upon the Prisoners taken at Ghiznee, and which has since led to a great deal of discussion and to much abuse of these parties, we cautioned our readers to wait for a confirmation of the Report, before passing judgement, the more particularly as we had observed and called attention to some of the previous letters of the same writer, as having been by no means remarkable for strict regard to truth, or for any thing but their ineffable arrogance and presumption. We have now the pleasure of publishing a letter from Cabool, signed VINDEX, taken from the same Journal, that first circulated the calumny, which completely exculpates, we think, Sir John Keane and Mr. Macnaghten, as well as the Schah, from the abominable charges referred to, and we are pretty certain that if any one would take the trouble to rake up the prior libels of the same writer, they would all be found equally destitute of truth.—On the subject of the delinquencies laid at Sir John's door, we also publish to-day, the letter of "An Officer," in whose sentiments, which are marked by justice and generosity, we entirely concur, and we wish that every officer in Sir John's Army had been embued with the same.

We rejoice to see that the Calcutta Press is beginning to alter its tone, and to take a much more manly and independent view of the position in which that great community is placed, in regard to the Steam Question. Instead of a servile dependence upon Home, month after month and year after year, labouring to obtain support from the government, and meeting with nothing but slights and rebuffs, we have now the *Hurkaru* proclaiming, in firm and decided language, that if nothing decisive from the Home authorities arrives by the forthcoming Packet, the promoters of the Scheme ought no longer to trust to any efforts but their own, and to proceed, with Madras and Ceylon, to establish a line of Packets between Calcutta and Suez, in number and Size equal to keep up a monthly communication and to face the Monsoon, leaving the other half of the journey to rest upon the existing arrangements. This is the course that Calcutta, for its own credit, ought to have adopted years ago. In so popular a cause funds never could be wanting, as indeed has been lately exemplified in the very large sums collected there and at Madras, which we have no doubt will be greatly augmented by contributions from other places to benefit by the Scheme, and it is to be hoped that no demur will be made in regard to the application of these monies, from the circumstance of their having been subscribed for another concern.

To those who are anxious to know something, of the state of the Spanish question, and the Political feeling of that country, we would recommend the Debate in the House of Lords, quoted in our columns to-day, and particularly the speech of Lord Clarendon, as conveying the freshest and most authentic and most intelligible information that we have had for a long time, on this seemingly never ending Dispute. Lord Clarendons views are striking and in some respects quite new to us.

A Cairo letter of the 30th June, quoted in the English Papers, announces the Resignation by the Imaum of Sanna of his sovereignty and country into the hands of Mohammed Ally. The statement is accompanied by such a detail of circumstances, as serves to confirm or at least to invest it with a certain air of probability, yet it is hardly conceivable that an event of such importance, so near to Aden, could have taken place, without our authorities being aware of it, and we have never heard that any advices to that effect have been received here.—This step is said to have been precipitated by apprehensions of the English. We find it difficult to persuade ourselves that this can be true, or the story at all, for that nation is well known, all over the East, to be tolerant above every other, in matters of religion, and the power of the Imaum, who is is one of the most ancient Princes of Arabia and possessed of the most valuable portion of it, was such as to place him quite out of fear of any Power Mahomed Ally had near him. If such an advantage has been gained, it could only have been by intrigue, treachery and misrepresentation. The Pacha had made many attempts to dispossess him by Force, at a time when he had a much better army in Arabia than he has now, and always failed. The Assyrs proved themselves more than masters for the Egyptian Regulars, and they were the allies of the Imaum. The Pasha lost in these contests two entire armies, with cannon military chest, stores and every thing.

In the last number of the Proceedings of the Bombay Geographical Society, there is an account given of the route between Sonmeanee and Candahar, the different stages, the distance of one from the other, the names and size of the various Towns and Villages, the character of the country and its inhabitants, the rivers tanks and wells, the supplies afforded, the difficulties to be encountered, in short every thing needful to be known by the traveller proceeding into Afighanstan by that route,—the whole arranged into the form of an Itinerary, and taken by Capt. Harris from the mouth of an Affghan Horse Dealer, who states that he had performed the journey in safety no less than 25 times. Much praise is due to Capt. Harris for the pains he has taken to gain and make known this information, relating to a subject that has already excited some attention and will continue to excite more, as our relations with that country become better established, and its capabilities, as a field for Commercial enterprise, come to be appreciated. The difficulty and danger of the approaches to the two chief marts, Candahar and Cabool, appear at present to be the main obstacles in the way of opening a trade with these places. The route by the Bolan pass and Quetta offers few attractions, after the experience our Army has had of it. Through the Punjaub there is less to apprehend, but the immense circuit necessary to be made, from this side of India, to secure the advantages of that route, will necessarily serve to withdraw attention from it, unless indeed our Merchants, in forming their connections with the latter country, should make provision for the Affghan markets at the same time. In a country of such vast extent as Affghanstan, thinly peopled, the greatest portion leading lawless and predatory lives, over whom the Government has little or no influence, and where neither life nor property is secure, the only safe plan of commencing a trading connection appears to be, by establishing marts at places on the frontier, convenient for intercourse with that country, where the merchants and property would be safe under British protection, and whither the natives might resort with their produce or cash, without cause of fear or restraint of any kind. The places that have been secured in Upper Scinde seem the best adapted at present for the establishment of such marts, whether with reference to the country, of which we have been speaking, or to the states bordering on the Indus and Sutledge with which the recent expedition has made us acquainted.

But though the Indus will thus be the great channel through which our trade will flow into these countries, it seems very adviseable that the route by Sonmeanee should not be lost sight of. The line of country it passes through embraces the richest and most populous portion of Belloochestan, it is the most direct and practicable road from this to Candahar, as well as the safest, and if by that channel means could be found to throw into these countries a few of the articles most in request among them, for which at present they are indebted to other countries, their curiosity might be roused or even perhaps a taste created, for British manufactures, that might lead to farther demands and finally to their resorting to our marts, for whatever of foreign manufacture is in use among them, our nearness to them holding out another inducement, for the sale of their produce and stock, to which it is not likely they will long remain indifferent. The recent success of the Borah, who reached Cabul by the route of Sonmeenee, and the great profits he realized on the speculation, appear to be exciting considerable interest among the native community, and will probably stimulate some of our shopkeepers, as we hope it will, to fit out and send a few of that class, who seem admirably suited for such enterprises, on the same errand. It is the fraternity of Pedlars that, in all countries in the early stage, form the medium of trade. We can recollect in our day, even in Scotland, when most of the things in use in a family, that are now procured from Liverpool or London or from towns that have grown into importance since in the county, were furnished by these same Pedlars, who came from the most distant parts of the kingdom. The increase of wealth and facilities and quickness of intercourse appear to have driven them entirely out of the field, at least we do not remember to have seen one for a great many years.

The question may be asked, is the Horse Dealer's statement to be received as correct, coming from one belonging to a class not the most remarkable for veracity in any Country? All we can say is, that it is exceedingly circumstantial, and bears many of the marks of authenticity about it, but we do not know any way its truth could be tested, unless by the aid of the Borah before mentioned or of parties resident at Sonmeanee, between which place and Muscat a regular communication is kept up. Were all doubt removed on this head, it might be adviseable to have it translated into Guzaratee, as a guide for those who might be disposed to imitate the Borah's example. By the way it may be mentioned that in all the leading features it perfectly coincides with the description given of the Country by M-de Laderer, who travelled that route, as far as Kelat, on his way into Upper Scinde.

While expressing to Captain Harris the obligations that we think the Government and Mercantile community of Bombay owe to him, for his exertions and labour in the matter above referred to, we cannot let slip the opportunity of noticing a very flattering review of his great work by the Quarterly, which lately came out, and ought to have had from us an earlier notice. We do not recollect any work of the Indian Press, that has been so generally well received, and attracted so large a share of attention in England, as the Expedition into Southern Africa appears to have done. It is sometime, to be sure, since we have had a pure African Savage served up to us, or a peep into African Scenery in its primitive and wildest state, but never before was any thing written, ancient or modern, at all comparable to the descriptions of sporting, given by the Captain as enjoyed by him on that Expedition. Therein lies the charm of the Book, and its fruits no doubt will ere long appear in sporting expeditions started from England, under the Waterfords, Lloyds and others, whose feats have hitherto never gone beyond a Lion or a Bear, and who must be burning with impatience to try their rifles on nobler game. The Quarterly Reviewer, from the gusto with which he enters into the subject, is evidently a man accustomed to bag his 10 or 20 brace every 12th, and later in the season to bring down, right and left, the commoner descriptions of game, and occasionally also to wipe the eye of his friend, but his imagination seems equal to any thing, and he dwells upon the African sports with a sort of enthusiasm expressive of, "would that I had been there," and as if an Elephant, a Cameleopard or a Rhinoceros, in his hands, would be as easily bagged, as a Rabbit or a Hare. It is unnecessary to make Extracts from a Review that is in every body's hands, still less from Captain Harris's Book which every body has read; suffice it to say, that we trust the period is not distant when he will be enabled to carry out his Plans of travel in Southern Africa to the full extent, and to treat the world to another work equal in interest, for it is not to be surpassed, to that which has of late earned for him so much honour and distinction.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE

VARIETIES.

The Chartists in Edinburgh.—The proceedings of this faction, which are exciting so much alarm among our southern neighbours, do not seem to be regarded as of much importance here. Since the news arrived of the outrages in Birmingham, various meetings have been held by them; but, as if conscious of their own weakness, they have generally met in obscure parts of the town.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

Miraculous Escape.—An escape of a very singular and miraculous nature happened to a gentleman yesterday, opposite the Duke of Wellington's House, in Piccadilly. He was riding a thorough-bred grey mare down the equestrian ride in Hyde Park, when she bolted by the bridge at the Serpentine, and proceeded at full speed towards Apsley House. Every one believed she would have gone straight to the side railings of the Duke's, but the gentleman by great exertion turned her through the gate close to the house, and was endeavouring to get her down the Green Park side of Piccadilly, when the animal came with terrific violence against the iron railings of the Green Park. The gentleman was thrown off, but strange to say, sustained no injury. The mare forced her legs through the bars, and was much hurt. The name of the gentleman did not transpire, but many who witnessed the occurrence rode after him, and congratulated him on his fortunate escape.—*Globe.*

French Experimental Voyage.—A report has been received of the experimental voyage of the Astrolabe and Zelee, under the command of Captain Dumont d'Urville, up to the 16th September. After leaving Valparaiso on the 29th May, the vessels touched at the islands of St. Juan Fernandez, St. Ambrose, and St. Felix; on the 31st July they inspected Gambier and Crescent islands; on the 2d August they anchored at Acamaru, and afterwards at Mangareon, the residence of a French bishop and some Catholic missionaries. Here all the French subjects (missionaries) in the neighbouring islands came to see the crews of the ships, and the bishop took occasion to celebrate a solemn mass. The expedition next proceeded to Clermont and Serle's islands, and on the 26th August anchored at Nouka Hiva, where complaints were made against English missionaries. Some of the crew, having made an expedition to the island of the Taipis, who are cannibals, ran great danger of losing their lives. The Astrolabe, on sailing from this station, drifted on some rocks, but was rescued from her dangerous position without damage by two American whalers. On the 8th September the ships touched at Otaheite, and on the 10th sailed for Wallis's island and Amboyna. The crews were all well; only one man had been lost by accidentally falling overboard. The scientific results of the expedition are stated to be highly interesting. The Astrolabe was to survey the western coast of New Holland, and was afterwards to touch at Hobart Town. We know, however, from other sources, that she had not arrived at the latter place up to the 20th January. The Zelee was to return home direct from Amboyna.

Suicide.—Mr Chadborn, the solicitor, one of the executors named in the testamentary papers of the late James Wood, the wealthy and eccentric banker of Gloucester, against the validity of which judgment was given by Sir Herbert Jenner a short time back, has committed suicide. The unfortunate man was found hanging in his coachhouse, quite dead. The clerks of the deseased stated that he had been in a very low and desponding way for some months, and the jury ultimately found a verdict of "Temporary insanity." The connection of Mr. Chadborn with the extraordinary case of Mr Wood's Will has naturally given a degree of interest to this event, and created a sensation in Gloucester which has seldom been witnessed.—*Examiner.*

The Island of Harris.—Saturday Lieutenant M'Neil with his party of soldiers returned to Glasgow from the Island of Harris, after an absence of nine days. He has been successful in the object of his mission, and we are glad to learn without violence. At Portree the party was joined by the Sheriff of the county, Mr. Mackay. Procurator Fiscal, and Mr. Macbean, an active criminal officer from Inverness. They reached Harris at seven o'clock on the morning of Tuesday last, the 23d current, and were enabled to leave it at six the same evening. All the cottars or small farmers implicated in the deforcement were requested to assemble at the village, and from the body five men, who had been most active in the illegal proceedings, were selected, and caried prisoners to Portree. Before leaving, arrangements were entered into for the tenantry finally leaving the Island at a convenient term. The visit of the military excited the deepest alarm among the poor islanders, who were heard to express in Gaelic their terror that the scene of Glencoe was about to be acted over again. Their condition is reported as most deplorable indeed; and though it may be better to break the tie which binds these poor people to the rugged land of their fathers, yet emigration anywhere else would absolutely be a boon. Agricultural improvement, too, is out of the question, so long as the crofters are next to starvation on the very lands which they till and this is still unfortunately the case in many parts of the Highlands, which would otherwise be fruitful and productive—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

The Law of Deodands.—In the course of an inquiry into the death of a child who had been run over by a gentleman's cab, held a few days since before Mr. Baker, a conversation took place relative to the levying of deodands. The worthy coroner remarked on the singularity of the law, and illustrated its inconsistency in certain cases. He said that if a man were to fall from the mast-head of a vessel lying in the Thames, and the accident proved fatal, the ship would be liable to forfeiture; but if a similar accident happened on the high seas no deodand could be levied. He also observed that if a man were to be walking on the quay of the London Docks, and through some obstruction he fell over into the water, and was drowned, notwithstanding it might be proved that there was blame attached to the dock company, a coroner's jury would be unable to levy a deodand, the property where the accident took place being freehold. In that case it would be necessary, in order to inflict a fine, to proceed by action. In case where death resulted from absolute carelessness or neglect, deodands were useful, inasmuch as they were a sort of punishment to the parties concerned, and tended to make them more careful in future; but in instances where death ensued from unavoidable misfortune, the law of deodands was one of the most absurd in the statute book.

The Length of a Lawyer's Beard.—In a parliament of the Inner Temple, held 5th of May, 1st and 2d Philip and Mary, a decree was made that no fellow of that house should wear his beard above three weeks growth upon pain of 20s. forfeiture.

Gold the Preserver of Beauty.—A very interesting experiment was mentioned by Baron Larrey, the favourite surgeon of Napoleon, in one of the late sittings of the French Academy of Sciences. During the campaign in Egypt this celebrated surgeon had observed that when the inhabitants of the country, of the higher class, were labouring under confluant small-pox, which, there unmodified by vaccination, when it does not kill, leaves dreadful marks, the leeches of the country applied gold leaf over the whole surface of the body where the pustules had appeared. M. Legrand, a French physician, on the suggestion of Baron Larrey, employed this preservation in the case of a beautiful and young English lady of rank labouring under one of the worst forms of this scourge. A coating of gold leaf, in the state in which it is employed for gilding, was applied to the face by the medium of a little gum to make it adhere. The young lady recovered from the disease without marks except on the extremities and the central portions of the body where the gold leaf had not been applied.

Character of the Females of New Zealand.—Many of the females of the superior class would grace a page in the "Book of Beauty." Of course, these are "Nature's ladies;" and, despite of the abominable education, and the unpleasing scenes with which they are, impressed from their tenderest years, yet, even in these wilds, we find a refinement solely appertaining to the sex, as simple as New Zealand society can admit of, in the absence, it must be admitted, of any thing like decent training, and it is remarked, by those Europeans who have intermarried with the females of the land through the medium of the forms of the church, how agreeably surprised they have been at the quick perception exhibited by their native wives, who have doffed the customs of their ancestors with the same ease as they had cast away their native garments, and had conformed to the habits and manners of the respectable English females in their vicinity, whose conduct the native women admire, and, at a humble distance, follow; studying cleanliness and neatness in dress after the English style, and rendering their persons pleasing in the eyes of their husbands. The females who reside far south possess not the delicacy that may often be observed in those who live in the north island. The voices of all are feminine; and, like the sex in every part of the globe, they are distinguished from the men by a greater flow of animal spirits, cheerfulness of temper, enduring fortitude and privations that often totally prostrate the stronger sex in physical conformation.—*Polack's Narrative of his Residence in New Zealand.*

Compliment from Italy to Rogers and Moore.—A letter from Rome states that the Academy of Arcadia, on the proposition of M. de Beradi, who had recently arrived from London with the diploma of the Royal Society of London, with which he was charged for the Grand Duke Leopold of Tuscany, has unanimously voted the admission of the poets Rogers and Moore as members of the Academy, and ordered that their diplomas, printed in gold, shall be forwarded to them in London.

Drury-lane Theatre has been let to Mr. Hammond, the lessee of the Strand Theatre, at a reduced rental of

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6,000l. per annum, for three years, and will open at the end of September. All the preliminaries were concluded yesterday.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The ordinary meeting was held on Tuesday evening, William Yarrell, Esq., in the chair. Mr. Ogilby exhibited and described several skins of monkeys from Sierra Leone, amongst which were three skins of Chimpanzees. Several fishes analogous to the white bait caught in the Thames, procured from a river in North Wales, were exhibited. A very large skull and horns of the elk of Nova Scotia, had this distinction from those found in the bogs of Ireland, the horns were very small in proportion to the head. Mr. Bucknell exhibited an extensive series of living illustrations of the egg in its different stages of incubation until the full development of animal life. This subject gave rise to an interesting, scientific, and practical conversation, in which several new points in the economy of cubationin were pointed out.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 23.

SPANISH LEGION.

The Marquis of Londonderry wished to call the attention of their lordships to the subject of papers which had been produced at a late period of the last session of parliament, relative to the proceedings of the British legion in Spain, which proceedings had, he must say been attended with most unpleasant and disastrous consequences. If his Majesty's government had acted upon the advice of the noble duke (the Duke of Wellington) shortly after the commencement of the proceedings, five years since, those atrocious and barbarous outrages which were a disgrace to humanity, and which had since the time occurred, in Spain, would, he (the Marquis of Londonderry) believed, never have taken place. He had moved for the return in the last session connected with this matter, with the view of ascertaining the circumstances under which the government thought fit to give their aid to continue those proceedings; but the papers which had been laid on their lordships' table, and a copy of which he had now before him, gave a most incomplete statement of the proceedings, and the part which had been taken by Great Britain in the affairs of Spain. In those papers there was, he considered, an evident partiality, throwing all the atrocities which had been committed in Spain upon the Carlists! but he hoped that her Majesty's government would consider that there were other monsters in Spain as well as the Carlists. The government had called upon other European Powers to assist in putting an end to the war in Spain; but they had not been able to effect it, or accomplish even an exchange of prisoners yet. And again it appeared to him from the course of correspondence with the Russian Ambassador which had taken place relative to these affairs, that to call the attention of one individual Power to state its opinions was rather an extraordinary mode of proceeding. (Hear, hear.) The noble marquis then proceeded to read extracts from the return to which he had referred. It had been said that Russia had dropped the question of Spain altogether, but last despatch of the Marquis of Clanricarde stated that Count Nesslerode proposed that five Plenipotentiaries should meet for the purpose of settling the question. He could not see any reason why this proposition should not be adopted. He would wish to know also if it were the intention of government to use its influence with the Spanish Commissioners to give to the persons employed in the Legion, interest on the money stated in their certificates to be due to them, for to-day Colonel Ellies had called on him and showed to him a paper signed by the commissioners, showing that 850l. was due to him:—this gentleman had a wife and family to support, and yet the money might be due for a length of time and no interest would be paid on it. The noble marquis concluded by stating, that he desired to know, first were there any engagements, in the opinion of her Majesty's government, existing between Great Britain and France under the treaty of Quadruple Alliance, which would prevent Great Britain from entering into negociations with the other Allied Powers of Europe for the pacification of Spain; —secondly, if Great Britain and France did not stand exactly in the same situation as the other three Great Powers of Europe with regard to Spain; or whether it was to be understood that France and England monopolised all interference in the affairs of Spain, in opposition to the European regulations made in 1815;—thirdly, whether it was intended to forego the effects of the Eliot Convention, or whether it was intended that it should be general and hold with respect to the lands of robbers and marauders which existed throughout Spain;—and lastly, if it were the intention of government to take more decisive measures with regard to the claims of the Legion, and to insist that the debts due to it by Spain shall bear a date and interest?

Lord Clarendon said that, in addressing the house before the noble marquis received a reply to his questions was certainly an irregular course of proceeding; but as the noble marquis had done him the honour to refer to him for some information as to the state of Spain, and as no doubt the noble lord at the head of the government would answer the questions put by the noble lord, he was anxious to make a few remarks, and he trusted he would meet with the indulgence of the house for a short time, connected as his name was with the correspondence on the table of the house, and as he had been the minister of this country in Spain since 1833, when the civil war commenced (Hear, hear.) He must say, in the first place, that the motives of the noble marquis in bringing forward this discussion were not clear to him; but as it appeared by the papers that the object of this country in mitigating the horrors of the war in Spain had been achieved, and as from those papers might be gathered the answers to the questions put by the noble marquis, and as weeks had elapsed since those papers had been on the table without the noble marquis feeling himself impelled by a sense of his duty to bring these matters under the consideration of the house (hear, hear), he (Lord Clarendon) therefore felt inclined to believe that the noble marquis was impelled by other motives than those he had declared (hear), and that he thought the cause of Spain now especially in need of his assistance, and that he had thus come to the rescue, not for the purpose of putting an end to the war, but because he feared that the intervention he sought would come too late. (Hear, hear.) It appeared that the cause of Don Carlos was at present in a desperate state. (Hear, hear.) He appeared, in fact, to be carrying on a war of intrigue against his General, Maroto, whom he heartily detested. He would refer to the facts which place Maroto in his present position. Maroto had some time since shot six of his fellow generals without trial. Upon this he was proclaimed a rebel and a traitor by Don Carlos, and Maroto then marched his army against him. Don Carlos then recalled his proclamation and ordered it to be burned, and expressed his hope that this step would be a sufficient apology to Maroto, for that which he would not have done except under the influence of bad advisers. This apology was accepted, and it made Maroto then supreme in Spain; for he removed the ministers of the King, and appointed others, and was virtually the Sovereign. Don Carlos then employed every intrigue against him, and the intercepted correspondence proved that the utter want of means, and the discontent was such in the camp of Don Carlos, that his cause was never known to be in a worse condition. (Hear.) The noble marquis knew this, and therefore came down to throw his shield over it by invoking a mediation which would place Don Carlos on an equality with the Queen. The noble lord would see that this government had addressed the Northern Powers, requesting their interference with Don Carlos, to induce him to put an end to the atrocity which marked the war. Russia Austria, and Prussia responded to this invitation in a manner which did them credit, and Count Nesselrode, in answer to the note of Lord Clanricarde, suggested whether, by a general intervention, an end could not be put to the war. The Secretary for Foreign Affairs, however willing he was to accede to this invitation, nevertheless deemed it necessary to see previously the grounds upon which the other Powers of Europe could enter into negociations on this question with France and England; for the latter Powers having recognised the Queen, they could not secede from the obligation which the recognition imposed on them. (Hear, hear.) He would ask the noble marquis if he were in the situation of his noble friend the Foreign Secretary, could he have acted otherwise? He would also ask him if he had in his recollection the protocol signed by the Powers of Europe in 1815, at the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in which it was stipulated that if any interference were necessary for the arrangement of the internal affairs of any country it should not be undertaken except that nation solicited it and should have its representative present at the Congress held in consequence. (Hear hear.) How then could a Congress be held on the affairs of Spain unless Spain solicited the intervention, and he would ask who would attend it on behalf of Spain? Again, it was unlikely that any successful result could be effected when France and England would be at issue as to the recognition of the Monarch of Spain with the other powers. Belgium afforded a parallel case—for would co-operation between the European powers have been possible where England and France recognized the King of Belgium, and the other powers recognized Holland? No possible utility could have been the result in such a case? (Hear) Then with respect to an armed intervention, did the noble lord think Spain would submit to it? No, the only result would be a union of all Spaniards in one bond to resist the armies of the rest of Europe. It was true their armies might penetrate Spain, and force upon it a form of government; but this would only endure until the last soldier of the allied powers had recrossed the frontier. (Hear.) He had considerable experience of the state and character of Spain, and he would say that the unsolicited interference of foreigners in her affairs would prove to be a most miserable failure. He trusted, then, that the noble lord would admit the difficulty which existed, and which rendered mediation impossible, for were it practicable it would have been carried out. (Hear.) The noble marquis would also, he felt sure, admit that British agency had been successful, as was shown by the papers, and that by it the effusion of much human blood had been saved and much suffering avoided. (Hear). Then in reference to the Eliot treaty, he would ask, should it be extended to those robbers and murderers who perpetrated under the banner of Don Carlos every species of atrocity, whereas in the Basque provinces, where prisoners could be exchanged, the benefits of the treaty were exercised and felt (The noble lord here passed a high eulogium on Lord Eliot and the Duke of Wellington in reference to this convention, but we were unable, from the low tone in which he spoke, to catch precisely the language in which he expressed himself). He (Lord Clarendon) could add his testimony to all that had been stated as to the desire of the Queen's Generals to humanise the war in Spain, and it was hard indeed to confound those men with the banditti who, holding commissions from Don Carlos, devastated the country. (Hear, hear). Then, as to the scheme of a marriage of the son of Don Carlos with the Queen of Spain, would not this be a surrender of the rights of the Queen? and they all knew that nothing would satisfy Don Carlos but the supreme control in Spain, and that he would not yield this to his own son more than to any other person. (Hear). He would ask, would the Queen Regent permit this? (Hear, hear.) But setting aside all this, if they placed on the throne of Spain two antagonist principles, they would but sow the eternal seeds of discord---(Hear.) The noble lord then referred to the speech of the noble marquis made last year, in which he (Lord Clarendon) said the state of Spain had been completely misrepresented. The noble marquis said that constitutional institutions had been forced on Spain; but he (Lord C.) would ask what interest had this country in forcing liberal institutions on that country. It was an error to suppose that Spain was averse to a liberal form of government. Her own municipal institutions showed this to be the case; their municipal institutions were the most free and most popular in the world, and they existed so even under the feudal system in Spain (Hear.) If was true that Spain had long groaned under kingly and priestly oppression, but she was now ready to seize the first opportunity that presented itself to her to recover her lost place amongst the nations of Europe, and all that had occurred during the civil war proved that she considered this to be an object worth gaining (Hear.) But she had already gained much---so much as to render a return to the old system impossible (Hear.) If Don Carlos came upon the throne, being as he was at the head of a bloody and fanatical party, he might confiscate, he might exile and gibbet, but he would fail to obtain a return to the old system (hear); and the accession to the throne of Don Carlos would do more in one twelvemonth to render monarchy abominable in Europe than all the revolutions that had ever been attempted (Hear.) If he did succeed, then Europe would see the error of the course of conduct pursued by some powers (Hear.) Let their lordships look to the brutal and atrocious system which existed during the reign of Ferdinand, when the priests could exercise their vengeance without check or controul---when correspondence by a mother or a child in Spain with their families exiled from it, was punished with death---when the universities were closed and education at an end. All these circumstances would be worse if Don Carlos was on the throne. Then let their lordships compare that with the state of Spain now, with all its errors. Public opinion now had its price and efficacy there; life and property were, except where the civil war prevailed, more secure than they had almost ever been (hear); the revenue was one-half greater than it had ever been before; a numerous class of persons of property had been created by the sale of the national property, capital had been created and increased, education was promoted, and Spain had proceeded to lay for itself foundations of prosperity more extensive and secure than existed there when Cortes first sailed for America (Hear.) This statement might be said to be exaggerated, but he made it with the responsibility attached to him as having so long been the minister of this country in Spain. With regard to our commercial intercourse with Spain, it must be admitted that commercial arrangements to be permanent must be reciprocal; and they must recollect that Spain was an agricultural country, and could only give us in exchange for our property its agricultural produce; and let the house remember the corn laws, and the noble marquis would be more inclined to consider the point that monopolies should yield to the public good. Before this country looked down from the height which it had so laboriously ascended, let them see the struggles by which their liberty had been achieved. Public opinion had, however, already its sway in Spain. The elections there excited much public interest, the public business was conducted with a decorum in the assembly of representative which would not be unworthy their lordships house. He had attended their debates, and he could assure their lordships that he had seldom seen more than one member at the same time address the chair. (Hear, and a laugh.) He had heard expressed in the council of the Catholic Prelates sentiments as consonant with Christianity and toleration as he had ever heard in their lordship's house. He had also seen the government meet with a firm Opposition, such as government ought to be met with in a constitutional country: and in times of danger he had seen this Opposition lay aside all party spirit, decline all factious Opposition and rally as one man round the administration, when the state was deemed to be in danger. (Hear, hear.) The noble earl proceeded to show that the government of the Queen of Spain was not, as the noble marquis contended, unpopular. There was not a man who attempted to lower the dignity of the Crown who would not be considered as committing a national insult, and the indignity would be considered greater when it was attempted to calumniate a woman. The noble marquis was not justified, then, in saying that the Queen was unpopular in Madrid, or that the constitution was forced upon the people of Spain. It was also erroneous to say that we meddled with the political changes which were taking place in Spain; but it was natural that the sympathies of England should be warmly enlisted in the cause of a nation which was endeavouring to recover its lost place amidst the nations of Europe, and indepenlently of that sympathy we had a great interest in the success of the struggle. It was only under liberal institutions that we could look to Spain to become a wealthy customer, and that she could become to us a useful ally instead of a formidable enemy. With these just views of the case, whatever might be the opinions of the noble marquis opposite, ministers, in endeavouring to aid the efforts of Spain, were advancing the true interests of this country, and the people of Spain were grateful for the services we rendered. He made these remarks for the purpose of placing on record the opinion which a lengthened residence in Spain had enabled him to form, and to state his regret that a brave and generous people like the Spaniards should have been so much maligned and misunderstood as they had been. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Melbourne, after the speech of the noble earl who had just concluded, and who had more opportunities of becoming acquainted with the affairs of Spain than he, would not enter into the general question, but confine himself to answer the interrogatories which had been put by the noble marquis opposite. The noble marquis had asked if the terms of the quadripartite treaty were such as to prevent this country from entering into negociations with the other great powers of Europe for effecting the pacification of Spain. He would answer that there were no engagements made by the quadripartite treaty which would offer an obstacle to such a course of proceeding. The terms of the quadripartite treaty were known to all Europe; they were open and manifest to them ever since the papers relating to that treaty were laid upon the table of their lordships' house. All the powers of Europe were acquainted with the terms of that treaty, and again he would repeat that there was nothing in its provisions to prevent this country from negociating, with respect to the pacification of Spain, with the other powers of Europe. It was true that the treaty placed this country in a peculiar situation, for by making us the ally of Spain, any recognising the reigning monarch, and the constitution established in that country, it was natural that in any negociation which might be proposed we should desire to know the general grounds upon which it was proposed to proceed with such negociation. He (Lord Melbourne) denied that any overtures with respect to the pacification of Spain had been made by Count Nesselrode, which the government of this country had not evinced a most anxious desire to meet and embrace. Her Majesty's government was on all occasions most desirous of endeavouring by friendly means to bring the unfortunate state of affairs in Spain to a peaceable conclusion. It was unquestionably necessary, before giving an unqualified assent to the propositions of Prussia, that government should learn what were the exact views of that country with respect to Spain, and what were the means by which it proposed to bring about an end which all concurred in thinking so desirable. The government of this country had all along held conferences with the three great northern powers, and the settlement of the Belgian question had been brought about with their concurrence. There was no difference between these powers and the governments of France and England other than arose out of the engagements entered into by the quadruple alliance (Hear, hear.) He would not then enter into the atrocities which had characterised the civil conflict which had been going on in Spain, further than to say that there was some hope of their being at last about to come to a termination, as the last accounts received brought intelligence of an agreement between Van Halen and Cabrera to that effect. These accounts stated that a better state of things began to exist among the main armies, though in the smaller bodies violence and cruelty still took place. With respect to these atrocities, considerable doubt existed as to the side with which they first commenced; but though the conduct of neither party was defensible, the weight of the charge rested principally upon those who began to exercise such cruelties. Now, however, as there was a hope and a chance that they would speedily be brought to a termination, it was not necessary to dwell farther upon the subject. With respect to the claims of the auxiliary legion to which the noble marquis had alluded, their lordships all knew the weight of the pecuniary debt under which Spain at present laboured; but notwithstanding this, it was his earnest hope that the engagements which had been entered into by the commissioners would be fulfilled, and he could assure their lordships that no exertions should be spared on the part of her Majesty's government to induce Spain to adhere to those engagements. (Hear, hear.)

The Duke of Wellington was happy to be able to congratulate their lordships that there was now some reason to hope that an end would at length be put tot he disastrous and disgraceful system of warfare of which Spain had so long been the theatre (Hear, hear.) He should not have trespassed upon the time of their lordships if his name had not been mixed up with the subject in some erroneous opinions attributed to him. He had frequently stated it as his opinion to their lordships with reference to this subject, the position which it was necessary for the country to assume, and the course which it was advisable to adopt, to attain the object which, it at last appeared by the papers now on the table, was likely to be effected. (Hear.) What he had advised this country to do, as the only means of properly adjusting the question, was to assume its real position under the terms of the quadripartite treaty, and not, as it had done, take the character of a belligerent power.—(Cheering.) He had frequently said, if the government assumed the position in which it really stood—the position it was placed in by the quadripartite treaty—by the ally of the Queen of Spain acknowledging, if it chose, the right of the Queen to the throne of Spain—if the government had done this, affording to the Queen of Spain all the assistance, the certain specified assistance guaranteed by the treaty, but at the same time doing no more than was warranted by that—if the government were strictly neutral with respect to the war, except in so far as was specified by the treaty—if this had been done, he said now as he had said all along, that her Majesty's government must have had that influence which would ere now have put an end to the sanguinary warfare which for so long a time had been waged in Spain. The justice of that opinion was now proved by the fact, that at once on the interference of the two Powers the thing was done. (Cheers.) The first hint to the Austrian government, and it was effected. (Cheers and hear.) This was a proof that he was right from the commencement, for in 1834 had the government taken its proper position, the Eliot treaty would have been acted upon to this day. (Hear, hear.) The influence of this country would have continued, if from the commencement she had held to her real position, and it was impossible to say at this moment what might not have been the beneficial results of such a course as regarded the belligerent parties. It was impossible to say how far such conduct on the part of this government might not have gone towards the pacification of Spain, and the establishment of a fixed government, and the enjoyment of peace and happiness by the worthy inhabitants of that country (Hear, hear.) There was another point in which he was mistaken by the noble earl opposite, who had made so able a speech. He meant the situation in which they stood with the great European alliance, by reason of the quadruple treaty. The noble earl argued as if it had been urged by him (the Duke of Wellington) that ministers could not treat with the great European alliance, because of being a party to the quadruple treaty. That was not the fact. The fact was that they could not enter into conference with the other allies, not because of the treaty, but because of the belligerent part which they had taken in the transaction. (Hear, hear.) When one power was belligerent and the others neutral, or rather disposed to acknowledge the other party in the warfare, there could be no conference. (Cheers.) That was his argument. He held that because of the belligerent part which the noble lord (Melbourne) thought proper to take, under the provisions of the quadruple treaty, there could have been no conference with the other powers. (Hear, hear.) He argued that the pacification of Spain could not be brought about by a handful of marines (cheers)---but by the moral influence of this country exerted with her allies and the other powers of Europe. (Hear.) That was the course which be always contended should have been pursued.

Lord Brougham rose to express his great satisfaction at the speech of the noble earl (Clarendon), and he hoped and trusted that his noble friend would devote more time than he had hitherto done to a portion of the public welfare, for which he was so eminently qualified. There was reason to lament that more attention was not paid by that house, and by the country, to foreign affairs; because, for want of that attention—for want of that watchful vigilance which was exercised in matters of minor import—the government was left without check or controul with respect to foreign matters. He took that opportunity of expressing his opinion as to the impropriety, if not (as we understood the noble and learned lord) the unlawfulness of any government encouraging the subjects of the state over which they presided to engage in the wars of foreign countries. It was not justifiable for the subjects of one country to take part and on both sides as partizans in the wars of a foreign prince. He had, on a former occasion, elsewhere given an opinion different from this, but on mature thought he had come now to the conclusion which he had just expressed. He did not mean altogether to retract what he had formerly expressed, but merely to say that he should have used the expression with greater qualification.

The Marquis of Londonderry said a few words in reply, and the subject dropped.

DUTIES ON SUGAR AND COFFEE,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has "no hesitation in saying that a reconsideration of the Sugar-duties might be entered upon advantageously to the State as a matter of revenue, and to the consumer in the price of sugar." Thus spake Mr. Spring Rice, on moving—for a Committee of inquiry into the operation of the duties, or resolutions proposing a reduction in their amount? Nothing of the kind. Mr. Rice proposed to *continue* unaltered a scale of duties which he perceives to be injurious to the revenue and the consumers. This subject is brought annually before Parliament, and pressed privately on the attention of the Treasury and the Board of Trade; but the Government persists in levying an impost on a chief necessary of life, the justice and policy of which it professes not to defend. But they have always some miserable excuse; and Mr. Rice on Wednesday put forth the latest, which just at the present time, he no doubt fancied would pass for a reason.

"His honourable friend [Mr. Ewart] must be quite aware of the difficulties which would attend the subject, arising, first, from the claims of the Colonies of this country to a preference, —on which he did not pronounce any opinion; and, in the second place, from the peculiar state of the Brazils with respect to the slave-trade,—because, when it was known that at the present moment the Brazils furnished a great market for slaves, and therefore gave encouragement to the slave-trade, it behoved the House to pause before giving support to that trade by affording an additional market to the products of slave-labour."

Mr. Thornely thought this argument "particularly absurd, when the country was so lagely dependent on the cotton and tobacco of the Slave States of America." And a Finance Minister fit for his post would despise the cant which serves Mr. Rice as an apology for doing nothing. But Mr. Rice would persevere till the British trade with the Brazils is entirely destroyed; lacking the spirit and honesty to tell those who consume the produce of North American slave-labour by millions, and yet profess horror at the idea of taking slave-raised sugar from South America, (though they never objected to the *Demerara* crop before Emancipation,) that he will recognize no such hypocritical distinctions as are used to bolster up the West India planter's monopoly.

Mr. Rice can scarcely be ignorant of the extent and value of the British trade with the Brazils, and the danger of losing it. If he needs information, we refer him to statements forwarded to the Board of Trade from the Brazilian Association of Liverpool, to which nothing in the shape of comment or reply has been vouchsafed by that active department, though session after session the representations have been repeated. He will learn from the documents alluded to, that the Brazils import a larger quantity of manufactured goods from England, than any other country, (except the United States,) admitting them on the most favourable terms; that, notwithstanding, her staple articles of coffee and sugar are excluded from consumption here by prohibitory duties; that thereby a large carrying-trade is lost to the British ship-owners; that the existing treaty with the Brazils will soon expire, and that there is every reason to fear that the Brazilian Government will deprive English merchants and manufactures of what is, under all the present disadvantages, almost their best market, by imposing discriminating duties in favour of those nations which have dealt more fairly with her. And it must be recollected, that other nations have made astonishing progress in the production of those articles which a few years ago England only supplied; so that, with benefit and without inconvenience, the Brazilians may transfer a large portion of their purchases to those who will receive their sugar and coffee in payment. Ministers should be told, that however lightly they may treat this subject, it is one which excites deep interest in the minds of a large portion of the mercantile body, who foresee the ruin of an extensive commerce, at a time when assuredly there are no foreign customers to spare—no likelihood of compensation for the loss in other quarters.

Mr. Rice's other excuse may be dismissed with a single remark. It is full time that the system of sacrificing the people of England to the West India monopoly were brought to an end. Claims to preference indeed! Have not British merchants and manufacturers, and the multitudinous consumers, so lately saddled with the annual interest of twenty millions in addition to the incalculable sums previously and since devoted to the maintenance of sugar-growers like princes a right to have *their* interests consulted—their "claims to a preference" considered?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer seems to be aware that the introduction of foreign sugar at a moderate duty would benefit the revenue as well as the consumer: let him admit foreign coffee also at a diminished duty, and it would be safe to calculate upon a very large increase. To insure an augmented consumption of sugar, it is only necessary to cheapen the articles with which sugar, is used; and we are glad to learn that some attempt will made to introduce Haytian coffee. Indeed, it has become necessary to take measures for increasing the supply both of sugar and coffee, for prices have risen in consequence of a deficient importation.

Where were the Members for Liverpool when the Sugar-duties were proposed? No body of men have a greater interest than their constituents in preserving and extending the trade with the Brazils; but if Lord Sandon and Mr. Creswell were present, they were silent, and the interests of Liverpool were left to the care of Mr. Ewart and Mr. Thornely, both of whom the Liverpool electors rejected. To their party connexion with the Tory West India monopoly, these faithful Representatives sacrificed their constituents.

SUGAR DUTIES IN FRANCE.

We find in the *Indicatur* of Bordeaux, the following particulars of the commercial movement there, occasioned by the delay of the Sugar Bill:—"On Monday, immediately after change, the merchants proceeded in a body to the Prefecture, and were received by the Prefect in the Council Chamber. M. Desmirail represented, in the name of the Commerce of the Port, the serious evils which must naturally result from the postponement of the Sugar Bill. The Prefect replied—'I am a native of Bordeaux, and, like you, am fully sensible of the depressed, and almost desperate, condition of its trade. I will immediately make known to government, by telegraph, all that is passing here; and if the Sugar Bill is not to be passed, I will intreat the Ministry to reduce the duty by Ordonnance.' M. Cabrol, jun., confirmed the statement of M. Desmirail, and gave additional circumstances, showing that if government did not act in the matter, the people of the port of Bordeaux would be deprived of all means of subsistence, and driven to utter despair, He added, that the inhabitants confidently relied on the justice of government, which would, no doubt, appreciate a step taken with a view to preserve order. The Prefect renewed his promise with a firmness which proves that he takes a lively interest in the sufferings of trade. The merchants retired quietly, but deep anxiety was painted in every countenance."

GREECE.

(*FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.*)

Athens, July 9.—The *projet de loi* for the establishment of a *caisse de reserve*, on the plan submitted by Mons. Regny, after a long discussion in the Council of State, has been carried by a majority of 3; the votes being—10 for, and 7 against it, It will have all the attributes of a Bank of Deposit, and will emit Exchequer Bills bearing interest, in sums of 1,500 drachmes and upwards. It is said that France is willing to support this establishment, and to pay into it the rest of her share of the third series of the loan.

The change of ministry, to which I alluded in my last, has not yet taken place, and many people doubt its being carried into effect

Professor Russeger, the Austrian geologist, who has been travelling for some time in continental Greece and the Morea, returned to this city a few days ago, having made some important discoveries—amongst others, a large tract of good iron-ore in Maina, several quarries of slate which might be worked to advantage, and a large quantity of lithographic stone in the island of Negropont, which is so common on the spot that the houses of the whole adjoining village are built of it. He has also discovered several districts of coal. Whilst in continental Greece, he spent some time in examining the large inland lake now called Tobolias (the ancient Kopai) between Thebes and Livadia, with a view of draining it, and restoring it for agricultural purposes.

This gigantic undertaking was commenced by the ancients, who evidently intended to drain it by means of a subterraneous channel under the surrounding mountains, and accordingly 16 square perpendicular shafts, of about five feet in diameter, were sunk at convenient distances through the solid rock. These might easily be used for the same purpose now, though partially filled up by rubbish, and the tunnel commence in a horizontal direction from the bottom of each shaft. The Professor has sent in to the government a plan and calculation of expenses for effecting this purpose, according to which it might be done in two years, at an expense of one million drachmes (35,000l.), and thousands of acres of the most productive soil might be reclaimed and rendered available. This would be well worth the attention of foreign capitalists.

The Artesian well which is being bored at the expense of government, near the Pyræus,, is proceeding very satisfactorily. Having bored through two springs of water, neither of which had sufficient rising power, they have at length found a third, at a depth of 51 metres (about 160 feet), and the water rises to within four feet of the surface. As the substratum is principally limestone, they have not made use of the iron pipes, as usually done; and an attempt is now being made to bring the water above the surface by inserting a pipe, since it is asserted that it loses its power in passing through the two upper currents of water.

A very important discovery has been made in boring the Artesian well, viz:—a bed of real sea-coal; and orders have been given to open a shaft, and examine the quality of the coal This would prove of incalculable advantage to the country; and the large sums of money annually spent in producing depots of coal from England, for the Austrian, French, and Greek steamers which navigate our seas, and frequent regularly the Pyræus, would be partly saved, and partly spent in Greece—as the heavy charge of freight from England would be saved, the coal-beds not being more than a mile from the port of Pyræus,.

His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, after having made an excursion to the Turkish capital, returned here on the 28th ult., and performed his quarantine at the Pyræus, from whence he was admitted to free partique on the 8th inst., and has taken his quarters in the hotel of the English Embassy here. He dined yesterday with their Majesties—and a series of *fetes* are to be given at the Palace in honour of the young Prince. His Royal Highness intends, to remain here about a fortnight longer, and then will proceed by the Austrain steamer to Ancona.—*Globe, July 29.*

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

Belgrade, July 9.---The young Prince Milaw, who lately succeeded his father Milosch, and had been recognised by the Porte as Prince of Servia, died yesterday, after a long illness. According to the existing law he is succeeded by his younger brother, to whom the Senate has already sent an express, inviting him immediately to return and assume the government. No doubt is entertained that he will accept the invitation, and leave his father, who took him with him into his exile. People are also convinced that the Porte will confirm his accession to the government, as it did that of his brother. Servia is perfectly tranquil, and the fermentation which lately manifested itself is partly allayed.

Cairo, June 30---While the Sultan and Europe seem agreed to compel the powerful vassal Mehemet, by false measures, to make himself independent, the finest countries (likewise in consequence of European interference) fall like ripe fruit into his hands. For six years he had fought for the fine coast of Sana, the most flourishing part of southern Arabia, without being able to conquer it, and form an alliance with it. But the English having suddenly taken forcible possession of the port and town of Aden, the territory of which borders on that of Sana, the immediate consequence has been that the Imaum of Sana has thrown himself into the arms of his adversary, who is of the same religion as himself, and reports sent from the younger Ibrahim Pacha, dated the 23d of April, announce that "the Imaum of Sana has renounced his sovereignty in favour of Mehemet Ali, and will be content with his religious dignity and a pension.

The arrival of an envoy from the Imaum some weeks ago had reference to this matter. The Viceroy has sent his secretary, Sami Bey, to Sana, with the envoy, to receive possession of the country. The abolition of the export duty on coffee was agreed on, and Mehemet has granted the abolition of the duty hitherto paid on goods exported into Mocha and Sana. The passage of caravans between Mecca and Sana is likewise free, as the latter country is now to be treated as a part of the territory of Mehemet Ali. Swarms of Arabs hover about Aden, and the English dare not set their foot out of the town.---*Globe.*

We had not space yesterday to notice a long article in the *Times* about the late events in Syria, and the situation of Turkey and of Egypt; and we shall even now content ourselves with a very few remarks. The article is replete with personal malignity and political ignorance. The writer evidently cannot forgive Lord Ponsonby for the high position which he has established at Constantinople as representative of England, and seeks to depreciate him by charging him with all kinds of faults which he does not possess. Now, we beg to say to the writer of that article, that even if his charges were true, we should say that we would rather have our diplomatic agents at Constantinople be chargeable with inertness than with *sneaking intrigue*; perhaps the writer of the article, if not its readers, may understand what we mean. But, though many who are hostile to Great Britain have complained of Lord Ponsonby's over-activity, as they have called it, it has been reserved for this *soi-disant* opponent of Russia to accuse Lord Ponsonby of want of proper exertion.

As to "gross inaptitude and unmatched stupidity," we are willing that events shall prove to whom those qualities are most justly attributable---our diplomatic agents, or the writer of the *Times* article; and as the test which is to decide, we beg to pin down the *Times* oracle to his prediction---that Russia is about to impose her own ambitious and grasping terms on Turkey; that France is about to make a treaty with Mehemet Ali that a Russian army is about to march to the shores of the Mediterranean, and an Egyptian army to Bassorah and the Persian Gulf. Great schemes these indeed for sneaking intrigue to conceive; but the result will show whether they have or have not been hatched by the aid of gross inaptitude and matchless stupidity.—*Globe.*

Prince Alexander of the Netherlands, second son of the Prince of Orange, has been appointed General Major of Cavalry, and, as the *Handelsblad* states, has received the command of a corps of cavalry from the Emperor of Russia.

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